

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.

In This Number:

Insurance and Change of Ownership

Intent the Test of Gambling

Illegal Sale of Farmers Elevator Stock

What's Ailing the Grain Trade

Why It Is Necessary to Read Your Policy

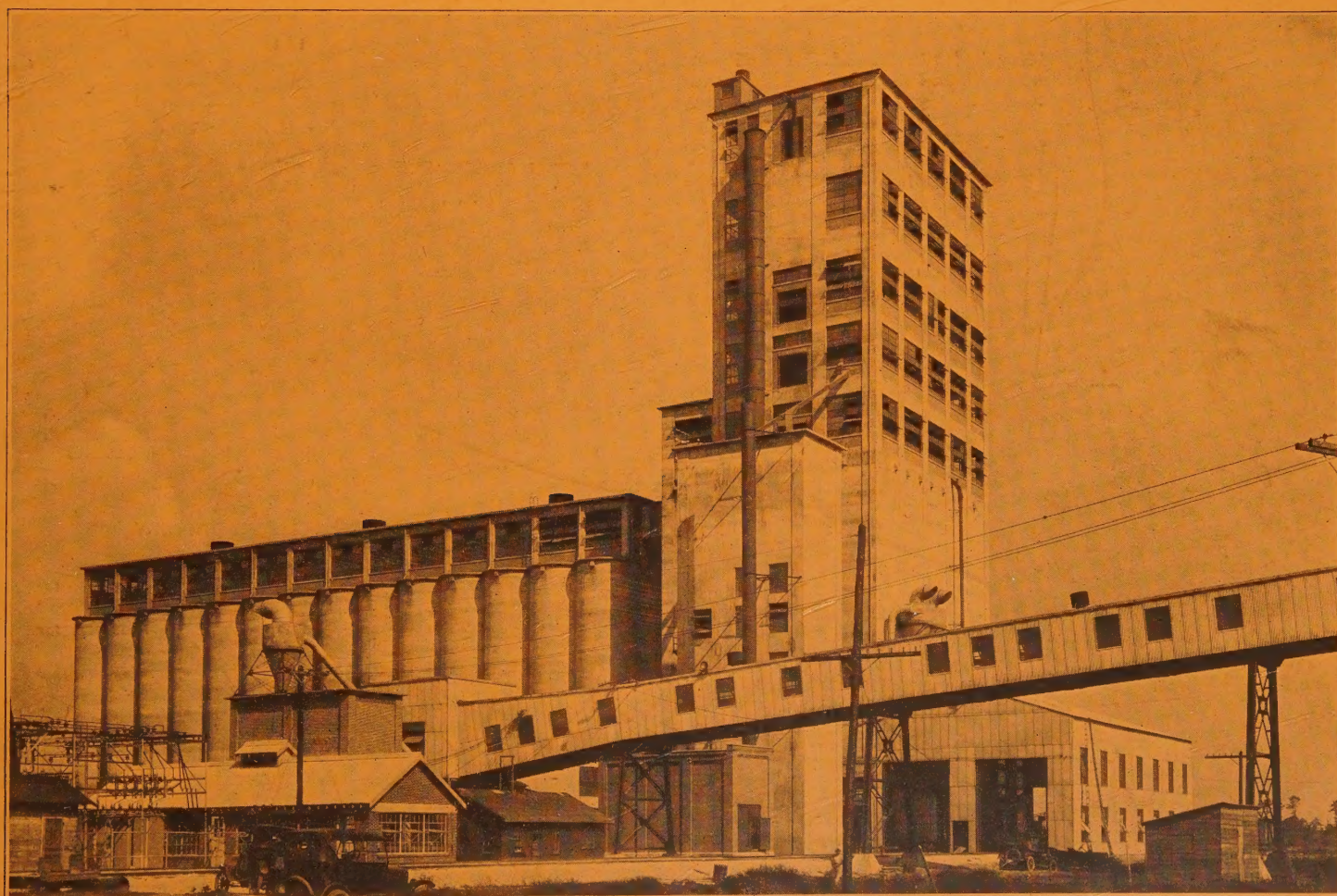
Tentative Program Annual Convention of G. D. N. A.

Who Should Stand Loss by Shippers
False Billing

Kansas Wheat Growers Association
Defeated

Corn out of Condition in Chicago
Elevators

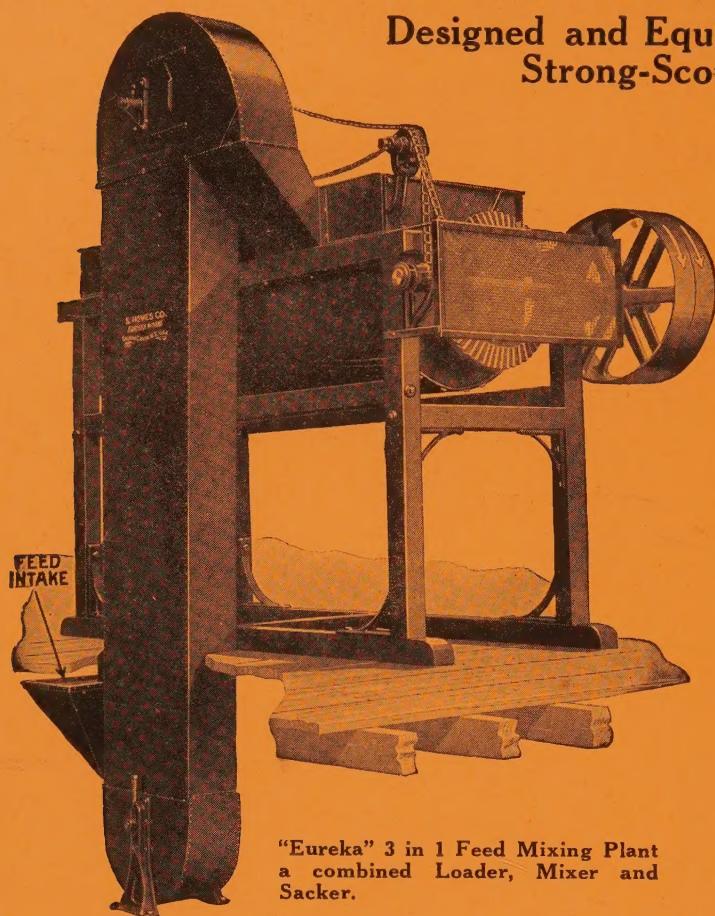
Condition of Northwest Threshing



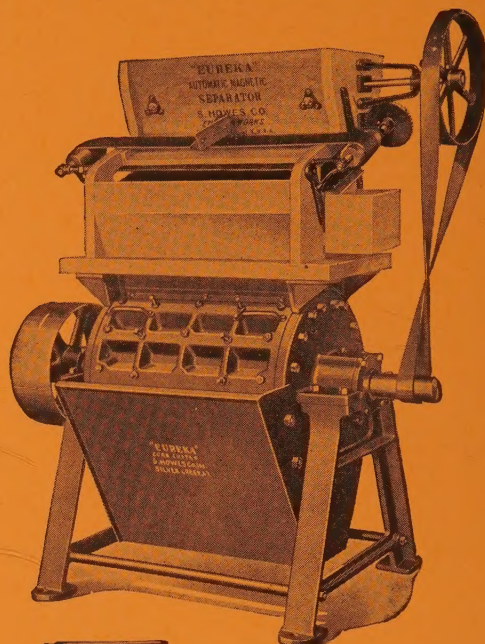
The Million Bushel Reinforced Concrete Elevator of the Houston (Tex.) Port Commission.
[For description see pages 296-297]

Modern Mixed Feed Plants

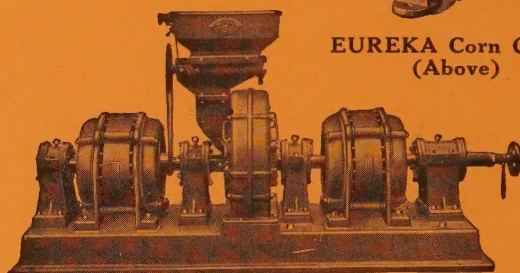
Designed and Equipped by
Strong-Scott



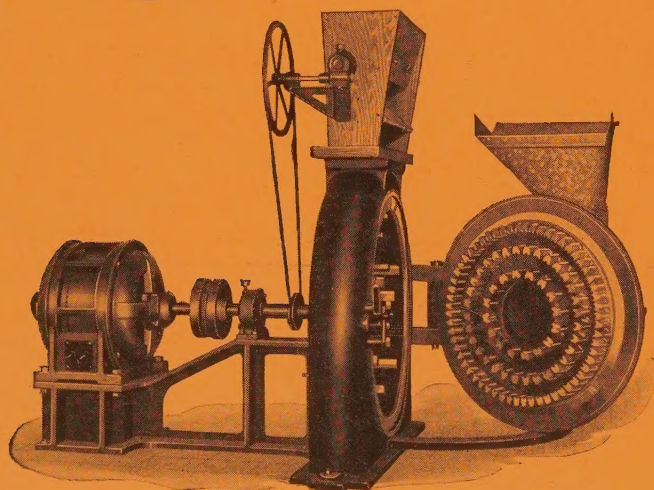
"Eureka" 3 in 1 Feed Mixing Plant
a combined Loader, Mixer and
Sacker.



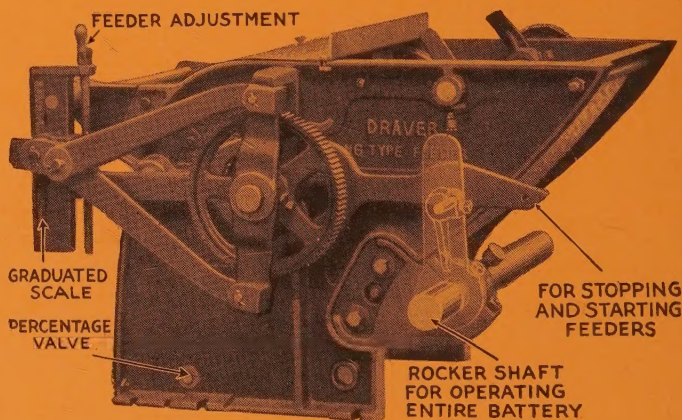
EUREKA Corn Cutter
(Above)



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oat hulls, screenings, etc.



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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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Enid Milling Company.*
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Feuquay Grain Company.*
Geis-Price Elevator Company.
Goltry Grain Company.
Henry Grain Company, John.*
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.
Johnston, W. B.*
Randels-Williams Grain Company.*

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Federal Commission Co., brokers, consgmts.*
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Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consgmts-merchants.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
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Dixon & Co., E. S., grain receivers, feeds.*
Downman Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., hay.*
Ervine & Co., J. E., wholesale grain.*
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*
Saint & Co., Inc., grain & mixed feeds.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

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Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.*
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Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
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KANSAS CITY (Continued)

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
General Commission Co., consignments, futures.*
Lawless Grain Co., consignment, futures.
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Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
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Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Udike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wallingford Bros., recvrs., shippers, futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Brandeis & Son, A., receivers and shippers.
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
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Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
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Hlawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.*
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Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

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Knight & Co., grain brokers.
Therrien, A. F., broker.

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Mashburn Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokerage.
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.
Seannel Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., grain comm. mchts.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.
White Grain Co.*
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Udike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & Co. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

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Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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Heald Grain Co., consignments exclusively.
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Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.*

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King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

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Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Hunter-Robinson Mfg. & Gr. Co., grain, feedstuffs.*
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Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

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Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

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Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
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"You can't do better; You might do worse."

CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity

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and other grains
for poultry feed

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Elevator Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

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Established 1877

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Toledo Produce Exchange Chicago Board of Trade**JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.****Wholesale Grain Dealers**
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change and Chicago Board of Trade.Lawler, Ia.—I thought I could get along
without the Journal, but two months with-
out it convinces me that I could not.—M.
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It is FREE to all within our business range.
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Ask for Our Prices**The A. J. Elevator Company**
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Write, Wire or Phone Us**GORDON GRAIN CO.**CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
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Buffalo, N. Y.**Armour Grain Co.***Grain Merchants*
Buffalo, N. Y.**CARGILL GRAIN CO., Inc.**821 Chamber of Commerce
BUFFALO, N. Y.*We Deliver What We Sell***J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**

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They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* pre-
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Wheat—Corn—Oats

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E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

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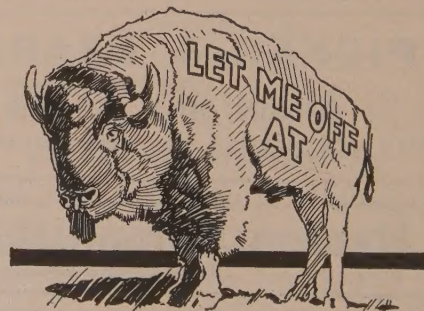
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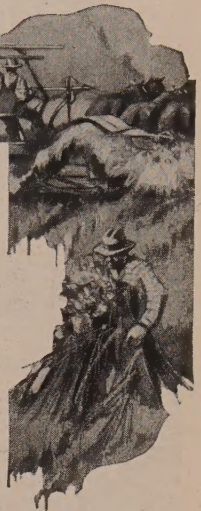
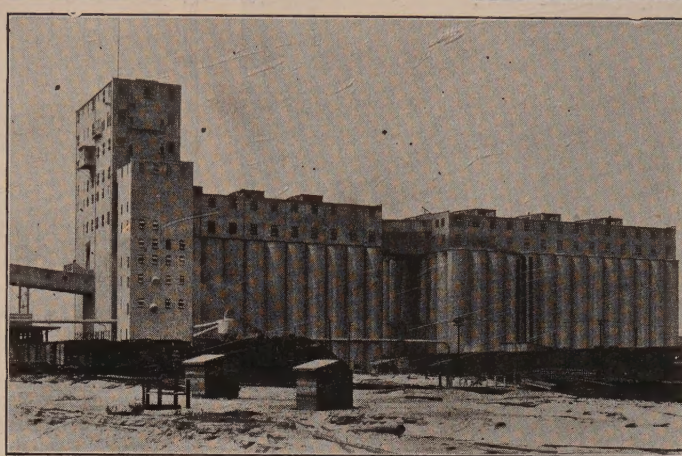
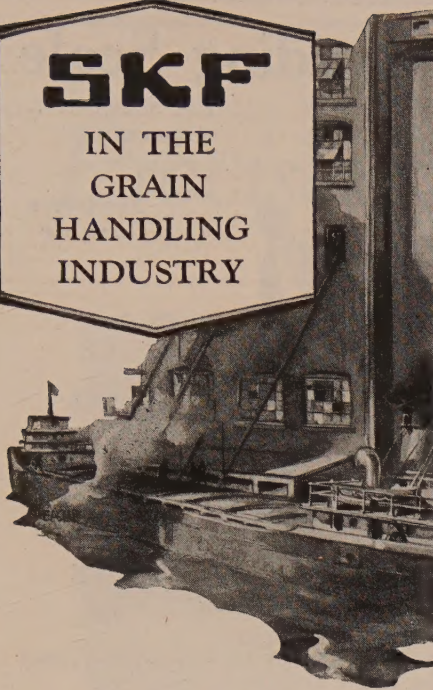
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- First in News!

The Grain Dealers Journal



Oct. 18, 19, 20, 1926.

YOUR MESSAGELet the Grain Dealers Journal your message bear
To progressive grain dealers everywhere.



Ball Bearing Pillow Blocks and Hangers Stop Power Losses in Grain Elevators

WASTE of power through the frictional resistance of plain bearings used to support rope sheaves and line shafting is one of the unseen but nevertheless vital losses sustained in the operation of grain elevators. By installing Skayef self-aligning ball-bearing hangers and pillow blocks, friction is practically eliminated, resulting in savings of 15 to 35 per cent in power.

Furthermore, their use will eliminate the need of frequent bearing adjustments and

replacements, as the self-aligning feature compensates automatically for any shaft deflections like a ball and socket joint, without danger of heating or binding and consequent fire hazard. Lubricant is only required at infrequent intervals as sealed housings prevent leakage of oil and exclude dust and grit.

Let our engineers co-operate in bringing the advantages and economies of Skayef self-aligning ball bearing hangers and pillow blocks to your equipment.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
165 Broadway, New York City

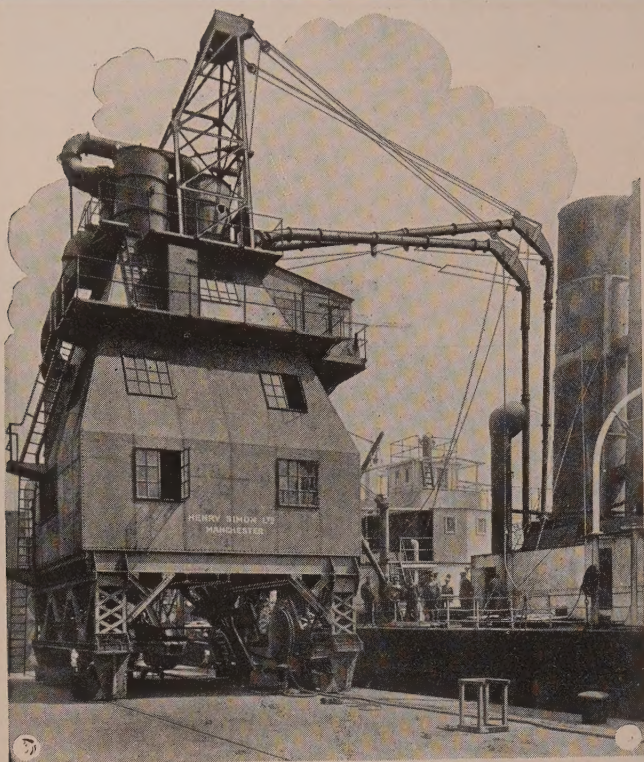
1626

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SKF
Puts the
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Ball Bearings **Roller Bearings**



"Simon" Traveling Pneumatic Grain Plant at Glasgow Docks, working in conjunction with Elevator Legs

GRAIN HANDLING BY SUCTION

THE FLEXIBLE, CLEAN
AND LABOUR-SAVING METHOD

Eliminate ploughing and sweeping-up by installing a Simon Pneumatic Grain Discharging Plant to work in conjunction with the Elevator Legs. High average capacity maintained.

Definite savings in time and labor secured.

THE SIMON PNEUMATIC SYSTEM IS SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DISCHARGING GRAIN CARS. IT DOES AWAY ENTIRELY WITH THE NECESSITY FOR CAR TIPPERS. LARGE CAPACITY—ECONOMICAL.

Simon Suction Plants also installed for handling coal at Power Stations.

HENRY SIMON, LTD.
ENGINEERS, MOUNT STREET
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

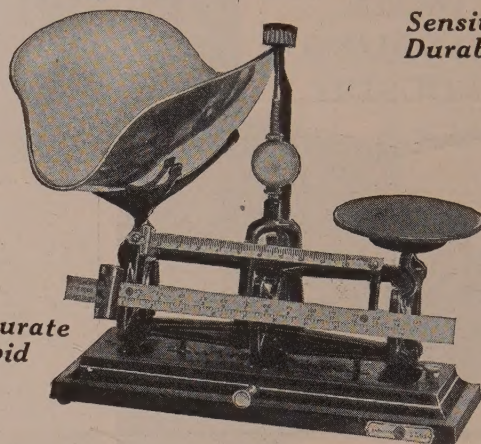
Please address your enquiries
CONVEYING DEPT., CHEADLE HEATH
STOCKPORT, ENGLAND

Grain Grading Scale

Designed in accordance with the suggestions of and supplied to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Grain Trade, etc.

*Sensitive
Durable*

*Accurate
Rapid*



No. 6200

FOR QUICK AND ACCURATE DETERMINATIONS of Wheat, Grain, Oats, Rye, Etc., Etc.

1. TEST WEIGHT PER BUSHEL
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4. DAMAGED KERNELS

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We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

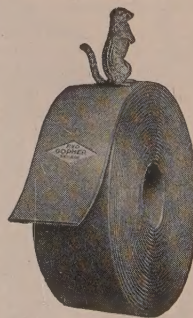
Write us for particulars.

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Elevator Supplies



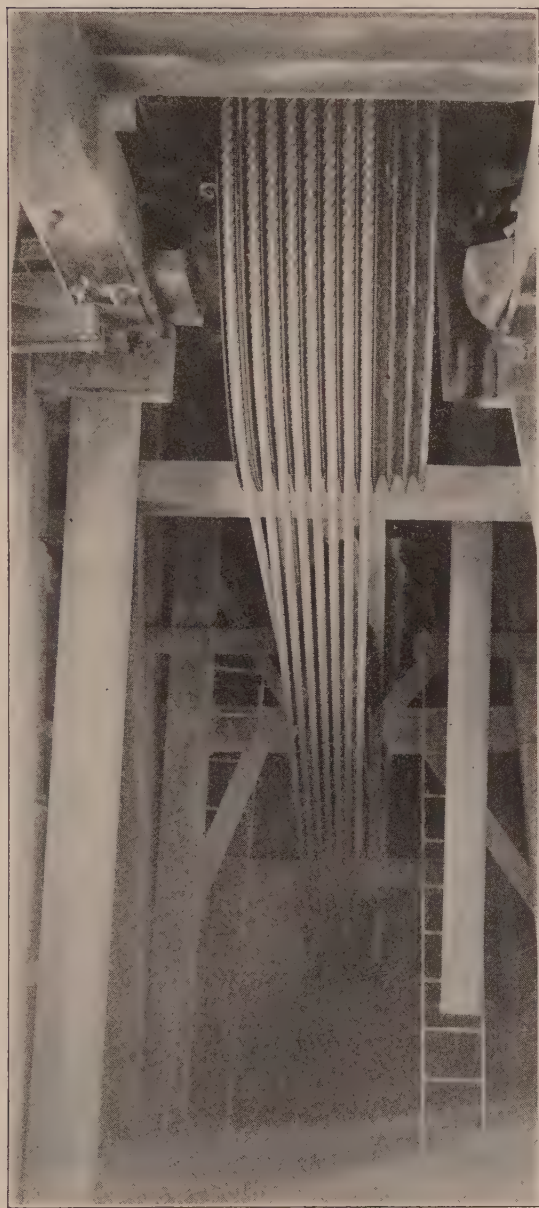
No matter what you need in the way of grain handling equipment or supplies you can get it from us promptly and at the right price. Our stock is the largest and most complete in the country including such items as

KEWANEE TRUCK LIFTS
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PERFECTION GRAIN SPOUTS

Write for a free copy of our new 256-page Catalog for 1926, with wholesale prices.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

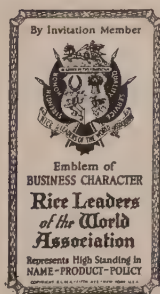
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A decided advantage of a Rope Drive is that future requirements may be anticipated. When a Rope Transmission system is installed, provision can be made for future increase of power by having a few extra grooves on driving sheave. By this method, complete replacement of expensive gears, pulleys, etc., is not necessary as would be with other systems.

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Branches : New York Chicago Boston New Orleans





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The United States line includes all equipment for the economical, simple and convenient operation of all grain elevators.

You may need one or more of the following items. Immediate shipment.

Corn Shellers
Grain Cleaners
Manlifts
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Overhead Dumps
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Dump Door Lifters
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Dust Spouts
Pulleys
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Bearings
Elevator Heads
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Sheaves

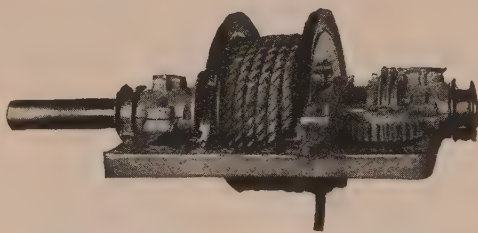
Or what do you need?

The U. S. Self Contained All Steel Distributor is not a good mixer but has many friends by reason of its quiet, unassuming manner of saving labor, time, space and grain. A dirty cupola is good fire assurance.

Constant XX Century Corporation Bloomington, Ill.

Eastern Representatives: Grain and Coal Dealers Supply Co.
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WELLER POWER SHOVEL



Easy to Install—Easy to Operate
Positive in Action — Pulls at Any Point

No Counterweights or Counterweight Ropes
Required. Shipped Ready to Install.



WE MAKE
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Grain Handling Equipment

Send us your inquiries

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1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave.
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SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS

Are the most efficient on the market.

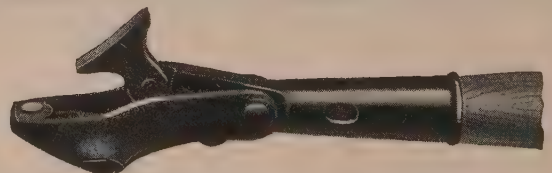
There is a reason.

These big Elevators know from experience

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Santa Fe Elev. "A" Argentine, Kans.
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East Side Iron Elev. Toledo, O.
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Write us for full information and free cup.

K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION
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THE NEW BADGER CAR MOVER

**30 DAYS'
FREE
TRIAL**

Will spot your cars cheaply, easily and without delay.

Its patented features and quality materials make it the most efficient and durable mover being sold.

Try it out for thirty days in your plant,

THE ADVANCE CAR MOVER CO., APPLETON, WIS.

Kewanee

All Steel Truck Lift

Helps you get and hold the farmers trade!

Don't overlook these Kewanee Features

Kewanee Built Compressor and air receiver.

A compressor built in our own factory, especially for elevator work, with extra large bearings and extra heavy throughout. The interior parts are **Ford size**, so that repairs can be had quickly and cheaply at any Ford service station.

A riveted steel air tank instead of a cheaper welded one.

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The lift slides up and down on real roller bearings. No jerks or jolts—also less power required.

Next to the price you pay for grain the husky looking, dependable Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift is the best business getter your elevator can have.

No farmer wants to waste time dumping his grain in the old-time ways. And he won't take chances with a high-priced truck, or a good team on a rickety lift.

When you install a Kewanee you have the finest truck dumping equipment that money can buy. And yet, figures taken from many hundreds of installations prove that the cost *installed* is no greater, and **usually less, than for any other reliable device.**

Ask for Special Plans

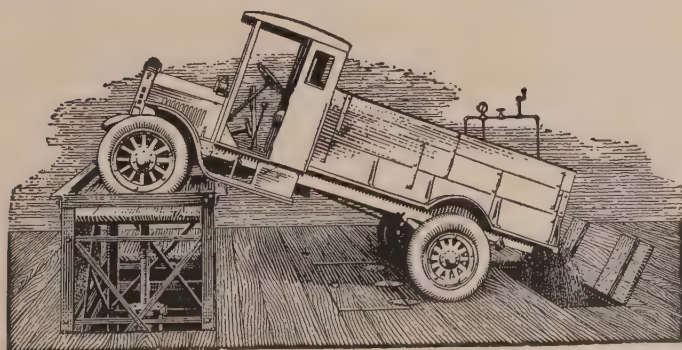
showing how trucks, wagons and sleds can be dumped into either side of a divided pit with one Kewanee Lift.

Kewanee Implement Company

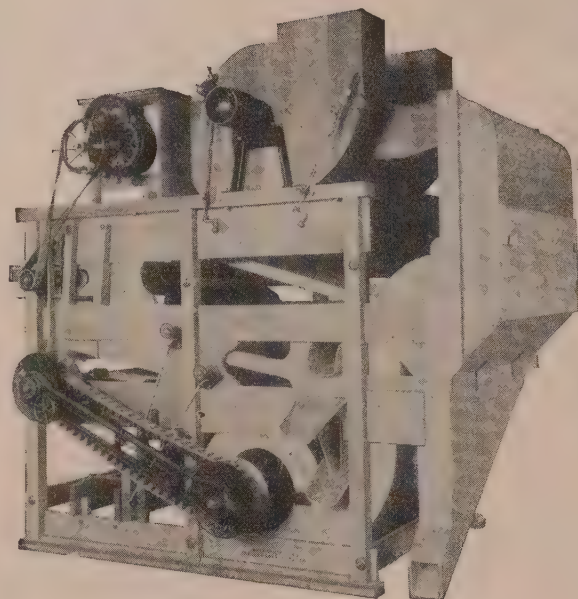
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Southwestern Distributors
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Kansas City

Northwest Distributors
R. R. Howell & Co.
Minneapolis



The "CLIPPER" Bean and Grain CLEANER No. 99-D



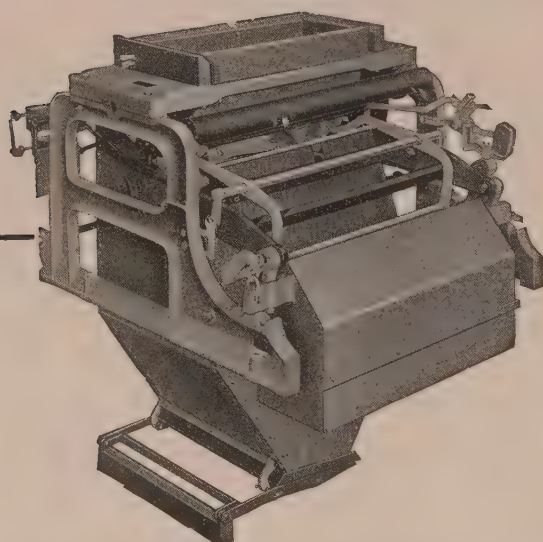
This Cleaner is widely and generally used in EVERY STATE and in every foreign country in which the Navy, or white pea-bean is grown commercially. There are more Clipper Cleaners used for cleaning and grading beans than all others combined.

This model is equipped with clay-crushing rolls for breaking up clay so that the screens will remove it. It is also equipped with our Roll Feed Hopper and Variable Air Regulator, Ball Bearing Eccentrics and has all the latest improvements in bean cleaning machinery.

It is an excellent grain cleaner and is often used as a combination cleaner for beans and grain.

Write for catalog describing our full line of Bean Cleaning, Picking and Polishing machinery.

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The Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

at St. Louis is weighing under official supervision, and the results have been accurate within 1/54 of 1% Nine carloads taken at random (729,000 lbs.) show an error of only 135 lbs.

Install a RICHARDSON Fully Automatic Scale in YOUR elevator. Thousands in use all over the country

Claims are paid when Richardson-weighed

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Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

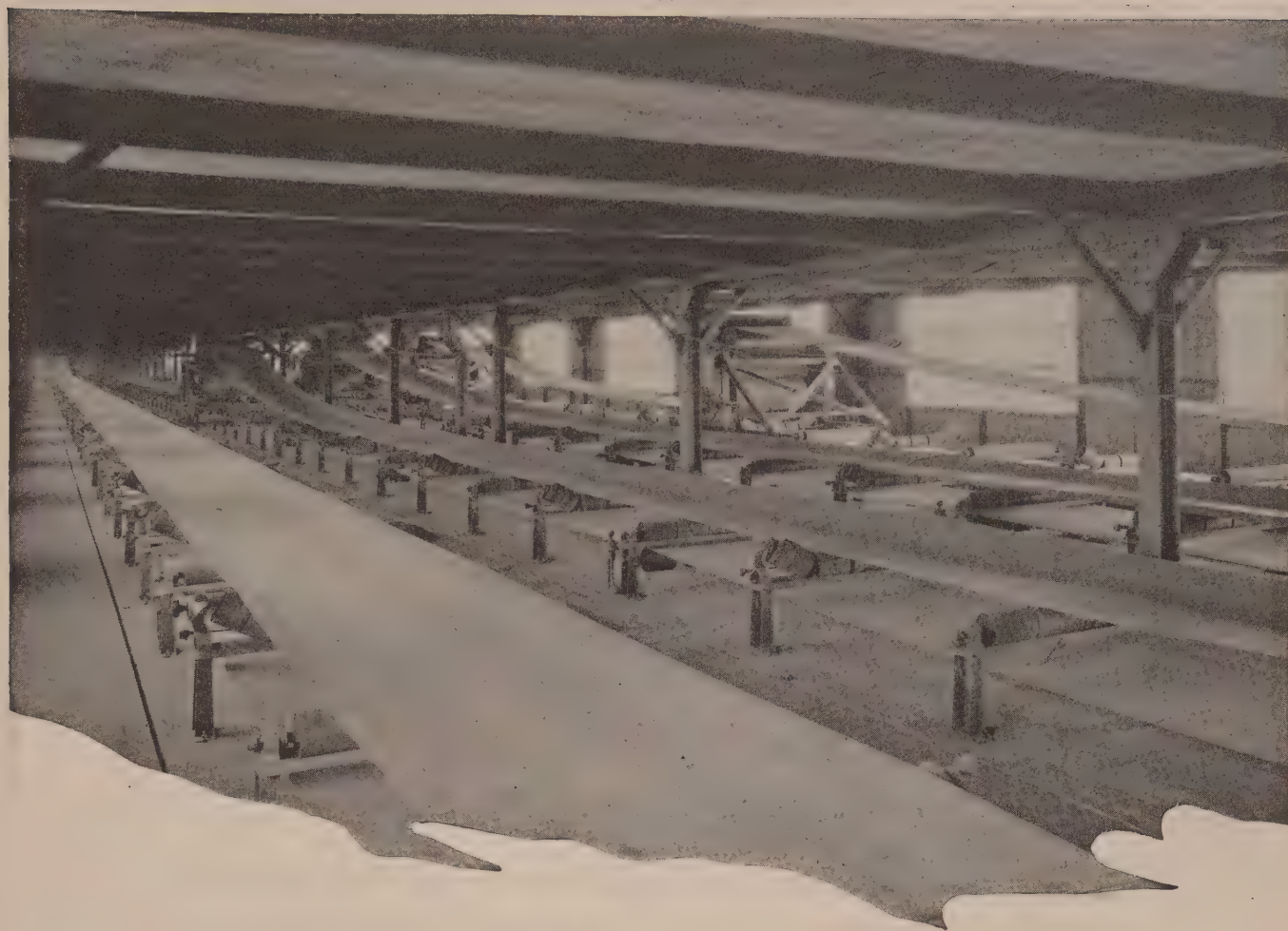
Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



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The right method for doing your specific grain handling job and the right equipment with which to do it can both be supplied by The Webster Mfg. Company.

With fifty years' experience in solving grain handling problems in America's largest grain elevators, etc., and with unlimited facilities for building the necessary equipment, Webster is

looked upon as headquarters for grain handling machinery.

Webster designs and builds all types of grain handling equipment, including belt conveyors, elevator legs, screw conveyors, dock spouts, distributing spouts, marine legs, power shovels, car pullers, car movers, etc.

Consult us regarding your grain elevator needs.

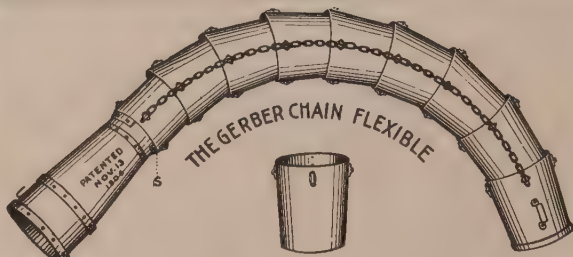
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4500-4560 Cortland Street
CHICAGO

Webster-Brinkley Co., Seattle

Webster-Inglis, Ltd., Toronto

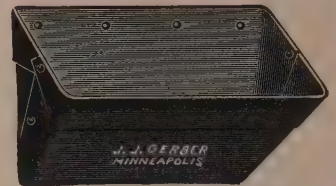
WEBSTER



Gerber 4-lug Chain Telescope Flexible Car Loading Spout; either round or square head.

GERBER

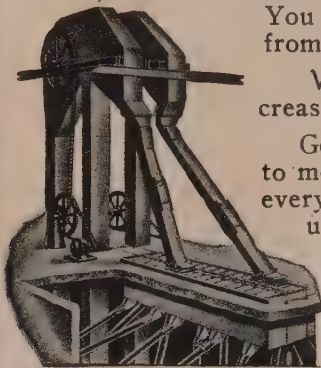
Grain Elevator Equipment



Minneapolis "V" Elevator Bucket

The time is drawing near when you will overhaul your old elevator or build a new one. When buying equipment order from Gerber.

Our New Gerber double and triple distributing spouts are the only practical spouts for elevator legs of two or three stands. All legs can be used to elevate into one bin or car at the same time, or can be used separately. Only one spout is required to run from distributors to each bin. You have full control of your distributing. All spouts are operated from working floor.



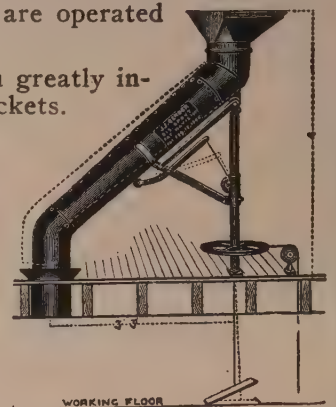
New Gerber Double Distributing Spout; with or without steel spout frame; also made for single and triple leg.

We manufacture the best "V" bucket made. You can greatly increase the capacity of your legs if equipped with "V" buckets.

Get your elevator in order before the new crop starts to move. We can quote attractive prices on the best of everything in the grain elevator equipment line. Write us for catalog.

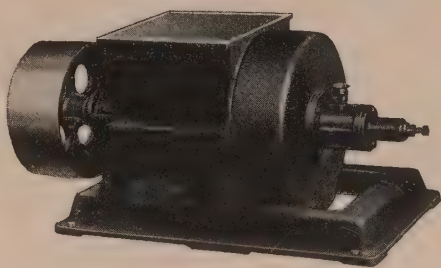
James J. Gerber

128 Sixth Ave. South
Minneapolis, Minn.



WORKING FLOOR
The Gerber No. 2 Distributing Spout.

DREADNAUGHT EAR CORN CRUSHER



SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Compare the Dreadnaught Crusher with the old style upright machine! The complicated machinery and poorly fitting parts of the latter inevitably result in lost power, uneven product, and high cost of operation. A glance will tell you the superiority of the Dreadnaught, and a trial will prove it.

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PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

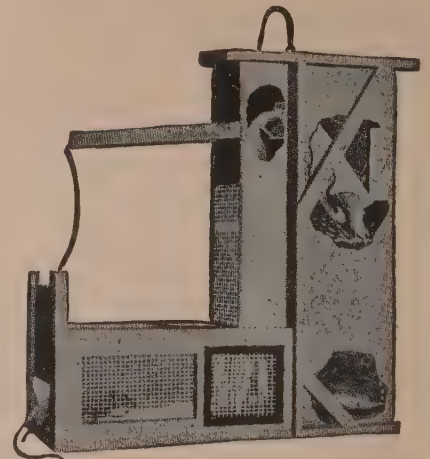
Rid Your Premises of RATS and MICE

Eliminate the losses due to contamination and destruction of stores and supplies by these irritating rodents.

"PEERLESS"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

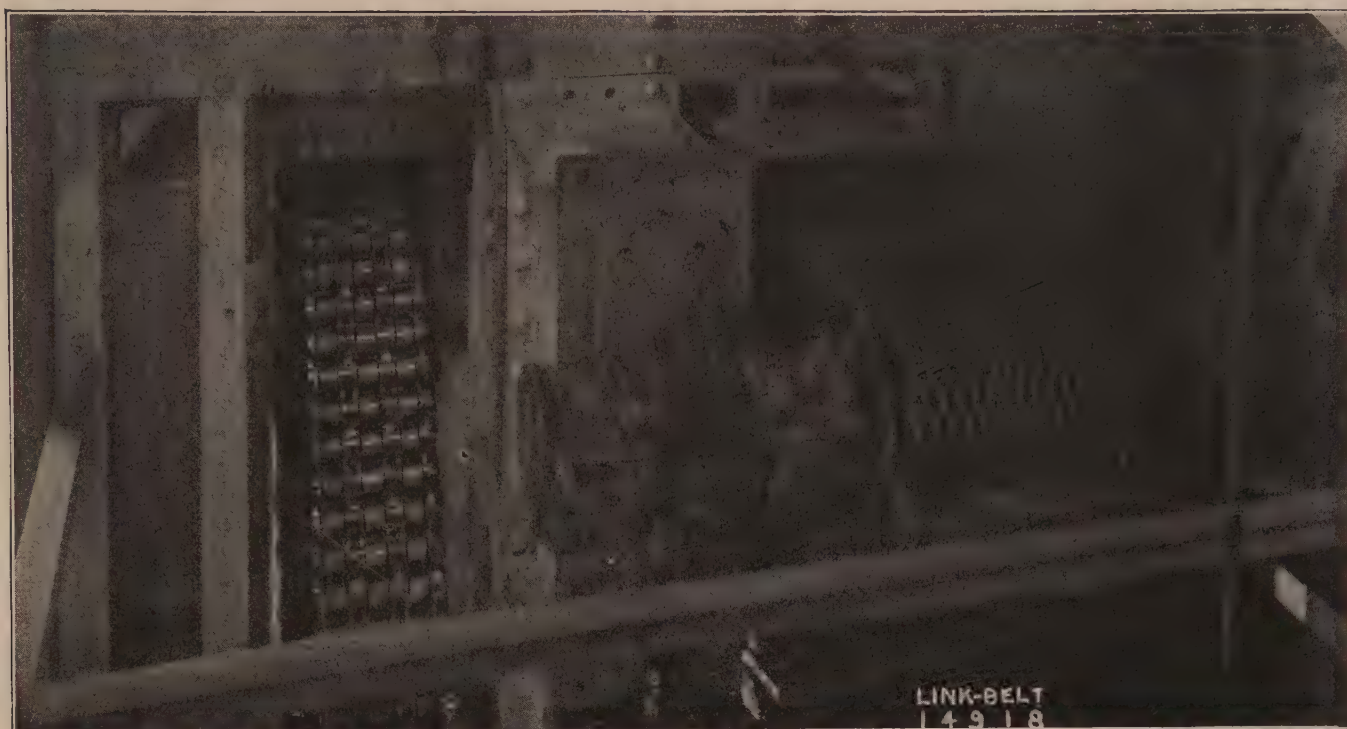
This Automatic Trap catches and kills by the wholesale. Each victim resets the trap for the next. It has made good under most desperate conditions in Flour Mills, Meat Packing establishments, etc. Over 150,000 in use.

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Each victim sets the trap for its follower

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Link-Belt Double Reduction Drive as Installed on the Elevator Legs of the Superior and Marine Elevators
Buffalo, N. Y.

150 H. P. From 720 R. P. M. to 39 R. P. M. With Link-Belt Double Reduction Drive



The Marine Elevator of the Marine
Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DDOUBLE reduction drives for elevator legs, built as Link-Belt builds them, are more economical to install, operate and maintain than any other type of drive.

They are built of Link-Belt Silent Chain for the first reduction and of single, double, triple or quadruple width Link-Belt Roller Chain for the second reduction.

The favorable factors entering into the use of Link-Belt Double Reduction Drives are numerous; it will pay you to ask the nearest Link-Belt engineer to explain them to you.

A copy of Roller Chain Data Book No. 257 and Silent Chain Data Book No. 125 will be mailed upon request to our nearest office.



The Superior Elevator of the Superior
Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

2823

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New Orleans - 504 New Orleans Bank Bldg.

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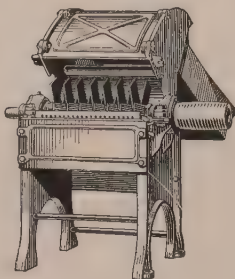
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Roller and Silent Chain Drives

The W-W Hammer Type Feed Grinder



Distributors Wanted.

The World's Greatest Feed Grinder

Grinds any grain to any fineness—also alfalfa, etc., separately or together. Makes home grown mixed feed. Five sizes, elevator or blower.

Price \$150 to \$450

Most capacity—less power. No loose working parts. Timken roller bearings. 12 years of successful service.

Write for bulletin and samples of ground feed.

The W-W Feed Grinder Co., Manufacturers, Wichita, Kans.

Belt or
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A Gruendler

WHIRL-BEATER

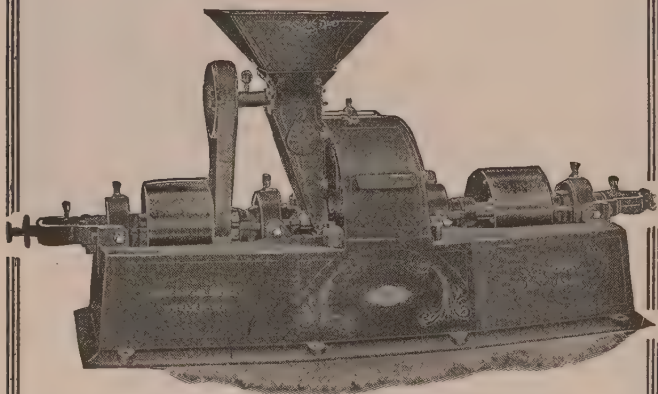
produces a better feed with less power

Send for illustrated literature and list of users

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Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Company

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The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

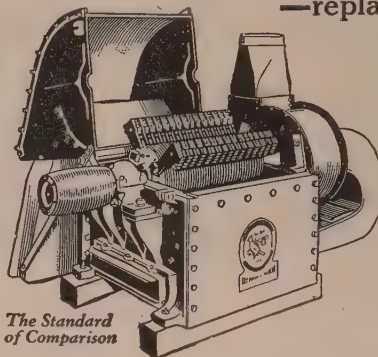
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Incorporated
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Grinds Any Feed to Any Degree of Fineness

The "Jay Bee" delivers larger capacities with less horse power than any other mill. The "Jay Bee" has no burrs, no knives, no rolls, no breaker plates. Manganese steel hammers, each having sixteen cutting edges reduce friction to a minimum—keep up—keep cost down—replacement parts few.

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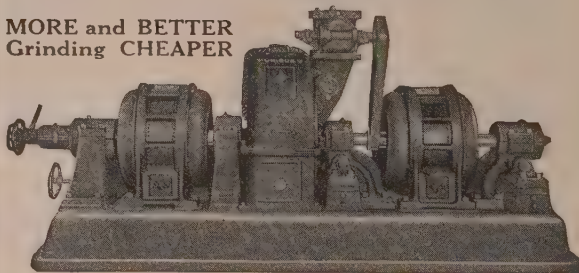
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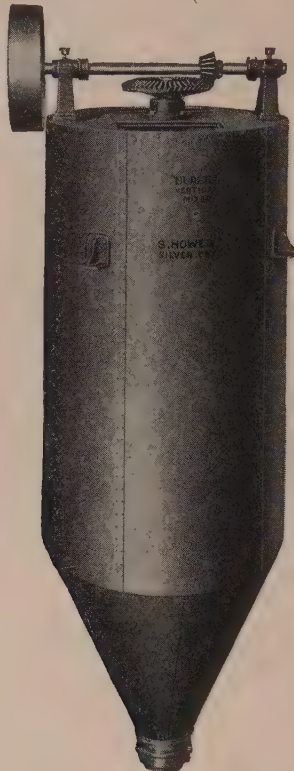
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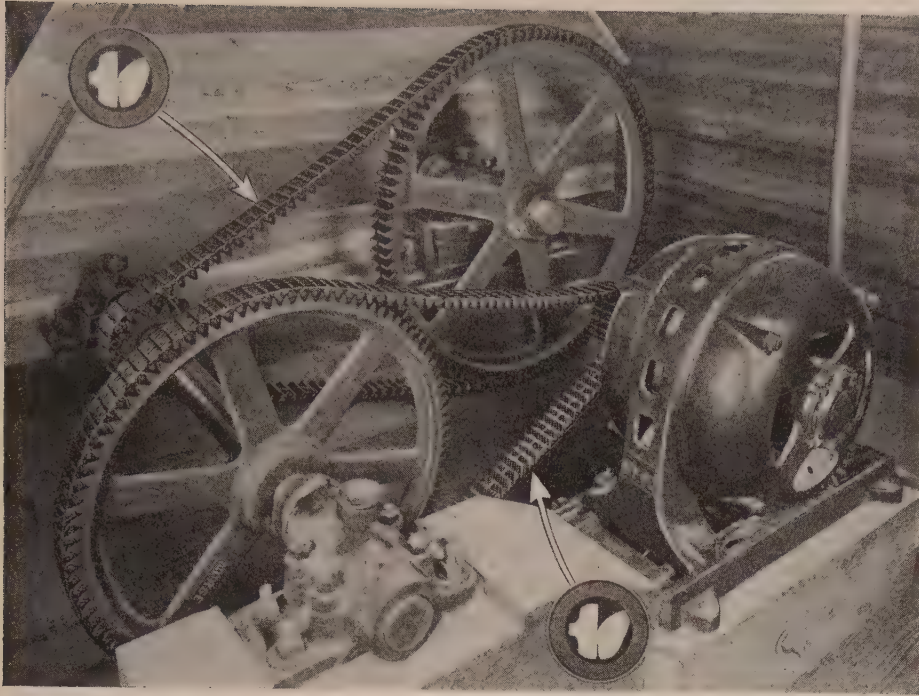
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Rubber Protector. \$2.00

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Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

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TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

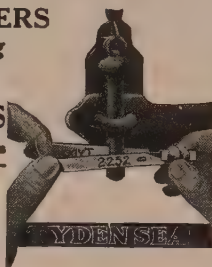
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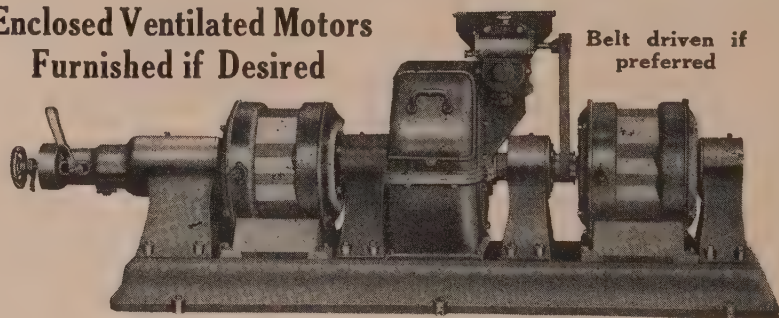
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Our booklet I-10 goes into full details of the Monarch, the original and most widely used feed grinder. Send for a copy.

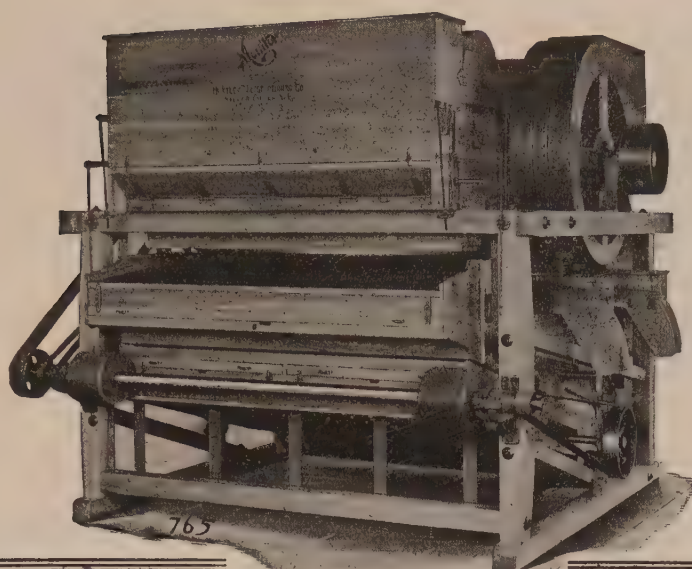
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Port of Houston Elevator is equipped with 1 No. 10 Monitor Oat Clipper, 1200 bus. hourly capacity.



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Every feature of the MONITOR is designed for a purpose—a need made plain by the requirements of the grain man and that is why you find it used in practically all of the large elevators as well as in the smaller.

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You need the MONITOR to clean your grain.

Huntley Manufacturing Company

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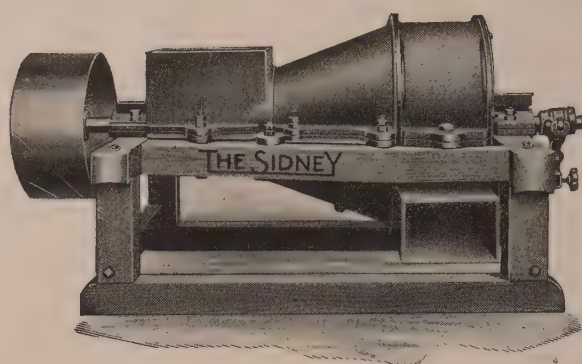
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Successors to Philip Smith Mfg. Co.



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It is arranged alphabetically and contains no ambiguities.

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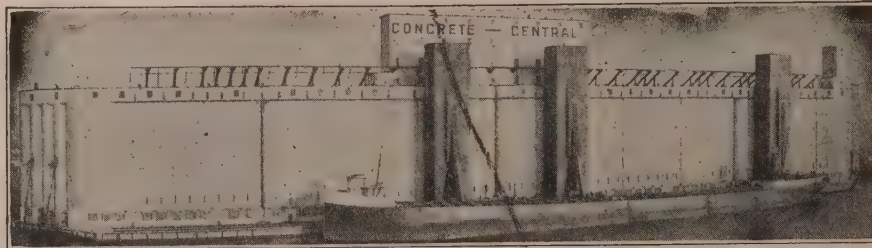
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Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World



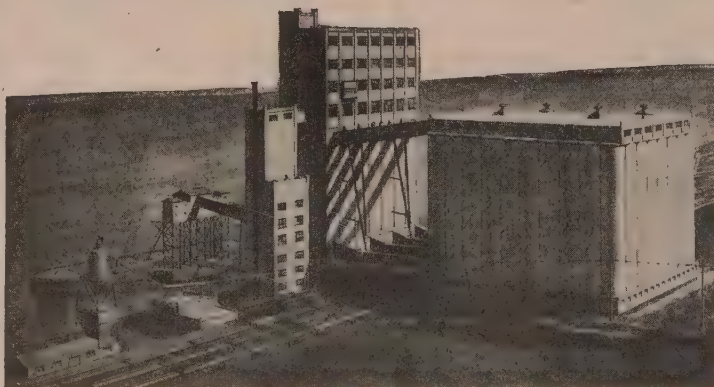
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Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

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Total capacity 1,100,000 bushels



First unit including headhouse with 550,000 bus. storage completed 1924; second unit 250,000 bus. storage completed 1925; third unit 300,000 bus. storage (not shown in engraving) now under construction.

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have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

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**Hallett & Carey Co. Elevator
Minneapolis, Minn.**

Completed August 1, 1926

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

NORTHERN IOWA—Elevator property for sale in good territory and an old established business. Price very reasonable. Address 56L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA—Two elevators in Pawnee County, Nebr. Only elevators at stations. Will sell or trade for good farm land in Nebr. or Kas. Write 57S8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

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OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN—20,000 bushel elevator for sale, equipped for feed grinding. This plant located in summer resort district in town of 6,000 people, with good local and farming feed trade. Terms attractive. Address Armour Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN elevator for sale, located in bean district; handles grain, beans, feed, coal, cement, fertilizer and other side lines; on private property including residence. A money maker. Good reason for selling. Address 57R8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WEST CENTRAL MINNESOTA—40,000 bu. elevator for sale, with grinder, seed house, corn cribs, coal sheds, located on the Soo and N. P. RRs. Handled 240,000 bus. last year. One other elevator. Reason for selling poor health. Address M. S. Anderson, Henning, Minn.

KANSAS—18,000 bu. elevator for sale, exclusive of feed bins, modern electric feed machinery, on Union Pacific in heart of wheat belt, city of 15,000; makes chick feed for large wholesale concern; big feed business; now rented for \$375 per mo. Liberal terms to right party or go partners with experienced man. A real opportunity. Address The Mansfield Finance Corp., Topeka, Kansas.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA—Terminal Elevator for sale; 90,000 bu. capacity; reinforced concrete throughout; low insurance; electric power; modern equipment—grain drier, cleaners, etc. Favorable trackage on all railroads. No incumbrance. Liberal terms of payment. An ideal terminal elevator, so completely equipped one man can operate ordinarily. Formerly property of Ewart Grain Co. For details address Mrs. J. S. Ewart, 2727 "P" St., Lincoln, Nebr.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

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ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTHEAST KANSAS—Good elevator for sale on Santa Fe R. R. Business good. Address 56M1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. grain elevator located in Champaign County, good condition. Selling on account of death of owner. Address 57R4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCOTIA, NEBRASKA—Scotia Grain & Supply Co. offers for sale a 25,000 bu. tile grain elevator, also a \$10,000 stock of hardware and implements. Only elevator in town. Address Louis Bremer, Scotia, Nebraska.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Seven grain elevators for sale with coal, fence, lumber and building supply yards at small stations, good proposition, reasonably priced, no trades. Will sell one or more or all together. Address Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO—Modern electrically equipped grain elevator for sale, also flour and feed warehouse. Doing good wholesale and retail business. Modern equipment for handling coal. Ample territory in best grain section. Write 57R19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN KANSAS—Best small line of elevators offered for sale account of owner having "made his" and wishes to retire. Four modern ironclad elevators. Live in city and visit all stations daily. Have earned enough in two seasons to pay for price asked. Address 57N12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—High grade electrically equipped elevator for sale, with grinder, good warehouse room, coal, feed and grain business. Favorably located as to freight rates to river and eastern markets. A one-man house during dull season. Fine opportunity; good terms. Address 57P9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED - FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

CENTRAL OHIO grain elevator for sale or lease; going concern; plenty of sidelines; no competition; excellent farming country. Will stand investigation. Address 57S10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

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OHIO—Will sell quarter interest in a 30,000 bu. elevator at good station located on Big Four and B. & O. RRs.; handles seed, feed, flour, salt, etc.; doing good business. Experienced man can no doubt secure position as manager. Address 57R14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

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WE HAVE A LIST of good elevators throughout Indiana at real worth-while prices. Write or wire us your wishes at 602 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind. Will meet you any time by appointment. John McComas.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN—First class water-power flour mill and elevator for sale. Excellent farming and dairy country. Address Farwell State Savings Bank, Farwell, Mich.

ILLINOIS Mill and Elevator for sale; capacity 500 bbls. either hard or soft wheat; storage capacity 100,000 bus. Best built and equipped mill in Ill. Modern to the minute; latest improved machinery; two residences next to elevator which rent for \$100 per month. Wavering Bros. Milling Co., Quincy, Ill.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE.

ILLINOIS—Well equipped 200 bbl. steam flour mill for sale or lease, on own ground. Ample storage, elevator connection. CB&Q and Wabash RRs. Good opportunity for mixed feed plant. Will pay to investigate. Address Golden Elevator & Mill Co., Golden, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURKE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

GIVE A JOURNAL "Wanted—For Sale" ad something to do for you—it needn't be something easy.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION wanted by young married man as manager or assistant of Farmers Co.; understand grain books. S. B. Henjun, LeRoy, Minn.

WANT position as manager of Farmers or Indpt. Elevator; 15 years' experience; can talk German; best of references. Address 57Q5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator by man with 16 years' experience; 45 years old; no family. Will go anywhere. Address 57Q10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager or solicitor, either local or traveling, with some good grain firm; best of references furnished. Address 57S9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as superintendent or foreman of grain elevator of 150,000 to 500,000 bu. capacity. Can go anywhere at any time. Address 57Q15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS' ELEVATOR MANAGER with 15 years' successful record desires position with a good company; good accountant; exp. in all side lines; good mixer and business getter. Address 57R16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED POSITION by grain man whose experience covers operation of country and terminal elevators, transit billing, operation of driers and auditing. Now employed, available about October 1st. Address 57S5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MARRIED MAN, age 40, reliable, 10 yrs. exp. in grain, seeds, feeds, fancy peas, beans, desires situation in elevator or warehouse where he could secure financial interest if suited. Milling or feed mfg. considered. Start anywhere, prefer Chicago or vicinity. Address 57S12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by married man 30 years of age; 10 years' experience in grain and mill business; thoroughly acquainted with the buying and selling, also bookkeeping; have been active in management. Want to line up with some good grain firm or flour mill; references. Prefer Kansas. Address 57S2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SCALES FOR SALE.

4 BU. RICHARDSON Automatic Scale, guaranteed good condition. R. M. Van Ness Construction Co., Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.

FOR SALE—One 50 foot, 100 ton, type registering beam, Fairbanks Track Scale in first class condition. Price \$300.00. Address 57S3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

SCALES WANTED.

USED AUTOMATIC SCALES wanted. State make, capacity, time used, condition, price and terms of sale. The Sedalia Grain & Lumber Co., Sedalia, Ohio.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED manager for transfer grain elevator, who can buy, sell and mix grain successfully and who can take small financial interest. A good going money making plant. Salary will be commensurate with responsibility and ability. Address 57S16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

STORAGE TANK WANTED.

WANTED—Slightly used steel grain tank, 25,000 or 50,000 bu. capacity. Address Lexington Elevator & Mill Co., Lexington, Ohio.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—15 HP. Type Y Fairbanks-Morse oil burning engine, clutch, pulley. Address R. L. Beshers, El Paso, Illinois.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER wanted for 40,000 bu. elevator in West Central Illinois; electric power; on private ground. Write Box 47, Warsaw, Ill.

EXPERIENCED grain man wants partner with some capital to join in buying small line grain houses. Exceptional opportunity. Address 57Q9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.



The Telephone and the Farm

THERE was not a farmer in the world fifty years ago who could talk even to his nearest neighbor by telephone. Not one who could telephone to the doctor in case of sickness or accident. Not one who could telephone for the weather report or call the city for the latest quotations on his crops. Not one who could sell what he raised or buy what he needed by telephone. A neighborly chat over the wire was an impossibility for the farmer's wife or children.

In this country the telephone has transformed the life of the farm.

It has banished the loneliness which in the past so discouraged

the rural population and drove many from the large and solitary areas of farms and ranches.

It is a farm hand who stays on the job and is ready to work twenty-four hours every day.

The telephone has become the farmer's watchman in times of emergency.

It outruns the fastest forest or prairie fires and warns of their approach. It has saved rural communities from untold loss of lives and property by giving ample notice of devastating floods. Three million telephones are now in service on the farms, ranches and plantations of the United States.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL



SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

MACHINES FOR SALE

HESS DRIER for sale, in first class condition. Capacity 800 to 1,200 bushels grain per day. Will sell for less than half price. The Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Model M Economy Bag Closing Machine for sewing and closing small bags containing from 5 to 100 lbs. material. Also one Invincible Friction Clutch Dust Packer. Write 57Q2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS—Bauer 19" Attrition Mill with two 15 hp. motors, like new.

Bauer 24" Attrition Mill with two 20 hp. motors, fine condition.

Three high roll mill.

Two good corn shellers.

300-500 bushel combination corn and grain cleaner.

Everything for mill or elevator.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

THREE BLOWERS for dust conveyors, one 50" National Blower Works make of Milwaukee, Wis., one 60" and one 72" Sturtevant made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; A-1 condition; will sell reasonably; write for prices.

THREE THOUSAND feet 30" four ply rubber belting for \$1.00 per foot, Kansas City.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1,600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., 800 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY BARGAINS.

The following machinery taken from the plant of the Wentworth Milling Co., which is being dismantled to be used as a warehouse, is offered at attractive prices for quick sale:

1 9x36 double stand Allis-Chalmers Roller Mill, with LaPage Cut Corrugation, one side for cracking corn, other for crushing oats.

2 9x18, double stands Allis-Chalmers Roller Mills, fine corrugation.

2 6x18, double stands Noy Roller Mills, 12, 16, 18, & 20 Corrugation.

1 No. 1 Invincible Corn Scourer, first class condition.

1 Invincible Grain Cleaner, double fans for 2000 bu. capacity, complete with cyclone and pipes attached to machine and also screens for all kind of grains.

1 Bar-Nun Grinder, direct connected 25 H. P. motor in operation 6 mos.

6 Beal Aspirators 14" diameter in A1. condition.

1 Niagara Aspirator 30" in diameter complete with fan & dust collector.

6 Draver Feeders brand new size, 85B.

1 Master Drive with reducing gears brand new.

4 Scalping Shoes 36x96, make of B. F. Gump slightly used.

4 Machines for hulling Milletseed.

1 12" Screw conveyor complete with box for mixing purposes.

19 Elevator Boots and heads, legs, pulleys, belting and buckets for same.

1 Shafting, hangers, pulleys and wall brackets.

4 Round reels for bolting purposes.

1 Magnetic separator, A1. condition.

1 Belt tightener complete with double screw on same.

1 Buffalo Hopper Scale, 40,000 lb. capacity.

1 Bag Carrier complete—22 feet.

Above machinery in excellent condition; shipment can be made immediately. Write or wire for prices.

S. LEAVITT,

1218 South Laffin St.

Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT for a 400-barrel outfit, cheap. Machinery in first class condition. Reducing capacity. Will accept in trade a 100-barrel outfit. Address E. C. Flagle, Supt., Charleston, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x24 Differential Drive Nordyke & Marmon roll with LePage Cut—in excellent condition. Price reasonable. L. J. McMillin, 525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR QUICK SALE

One Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer.

Two 36 inch Bauer Bros. ball bearing, double head, motor driven attrition mills, practically new.

One 24 inch attrition mill, same as above.

Standard Mill Supply Co.,

501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,

9 S. Clinton St.

Chicago, Ill.

ATTRITION MILLS: 1 20" B. B. Dreadnaught, 22" B. B. Monarch with drive, 16" B. B. Robinson, 14" Diamond Huller, 24" Monarch with 2 15-h.p. motors, 24" single head Bauer Bros. motor driven, 18" Halsted plain bearing. Corn shellers, new and used; dust collectors, new and used; new 1,100-lb. vertical mixer; elevators large and small; all steel elevator boots; Roller Mills corrugated for cracking corn; Bowsher Mills; corn scourer; Monarch Crusher; 2 and 8 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; Smith Exact Weight Scale; hopper scales; grading reels; 1 Fairbanks Sacking Scale; clutches; Richardson Oat Separator; No. 1 and 2 Monarch Separators; Oxford Bean Polisher; Giant Bean Picker; Crippen Bean Picker; coal unloader; tighteners; large and small pulleys. Everything for the elevator; prices right. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

2 Allis-Chalmers 50 h.p. Motors.

1 Williams large size Pulverizer.

1 Eureka Improved Batch Mixer.

1 B. & L. 9"x30" Double Roller Mill.

1 Eureka No. 453-A Cracked Corn Separator.

1 Monitor No. 5 Dustless Ckd. Corn Separator.

1 10"x41" steel spiral conveyor.

1 12"x12" steel spiral conveyor.

2 Bucket Elevators 38" between centers.

5 Cyclone Dust Collectors.

1 8' Brown Portable Bag Filling Machine with motor.

1 Cincinnati Time Registering Clock.

1 Freemans No. 4 Grain Cleaner and Corn Sheller.

1 alcohol gas stove.

1 No. 5 Invincible Oat Clipper.

2 lb. Torsion Balance Scale.

1 Richardson 5-bu. Sacking Scale.

DIAMOND MILLS, Evansville, Ind.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT of 50 bbl. flour mill for sale including cleaning machinery and feed grinders. All absolutely modern. Address 14 North Poplar St., Oxford, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 25-h.p. Type Y Fairbanks Morse Oil Engine. One 24-in. Bauer Attrition Mill, ball bearing. Both machines in good working order. C. C. Shira, Sidney, Indiana.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier, new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. I double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping separate daily record of each kind of grain received, 160 pages; 20 lines to page; space for 3,200 loads of grain; printed on ledger paper, high grade binding. Soiled; price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago, weight 2 1/2 lbs. Order "Special 321."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

Sales, Shipments & Returns, a combined sales and shipping ledger, providing spaces for complete detailed information regarding returns from each shipment; 80 double pages, each page containing space for recording 29 shipments. Soiled from being used as printer's sample. Price \$1.75 f. o. b. Chicago. Order Special 14AA.

One Grain Receiving Register designed for recording wagon loads of grain as received. Headings read—Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks. Contains 160 pages of Linen Ledger paper, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 6,560 wagon loads. Can be used in three ways: enter loads in order received; devote different sections of the book to different kinds of grain; and thirdly give each patron a separate page. This book is well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Regular price \$3.00; will sell this slightly soiled copy for \$2.00 plus postage and insurance—weight 3 lbs. Order No. 12 "Special."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

NEW CROP TIMOTHY—This year's seed is above average quality but limited in quantity. Ask for prices on small lots or car loads.

A. D. HAYES, New London, Iowa.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.



If You Need HAY
write us for delivered prices

We Buy SEEDS

Red Clover, Alsike Clover
Sweet Clover, Oats, Millet,
Spring Rye, Timothy, Etc.

Mail us samples for bids
Sample bags sent on request

NORTHRUP, KING & CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSOURI GROWN
BLUE GRASS
NORTHWESTERN
ALFALFA
Ask for Quotations
RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

First and Victor Streets

St. Louis, Missouri

KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Louisville, Kentucky

Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds

Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

North American Seed Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLOVERS—TIMOTHY
ALFALFA

Get our samples and prices before buying

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers

ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Upon readers patronage of its
advertisers depends the success of
the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.
Will you mention it?

COURTEEN Seed Company

Weekly Price List on Request.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Modern Methods

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm _____

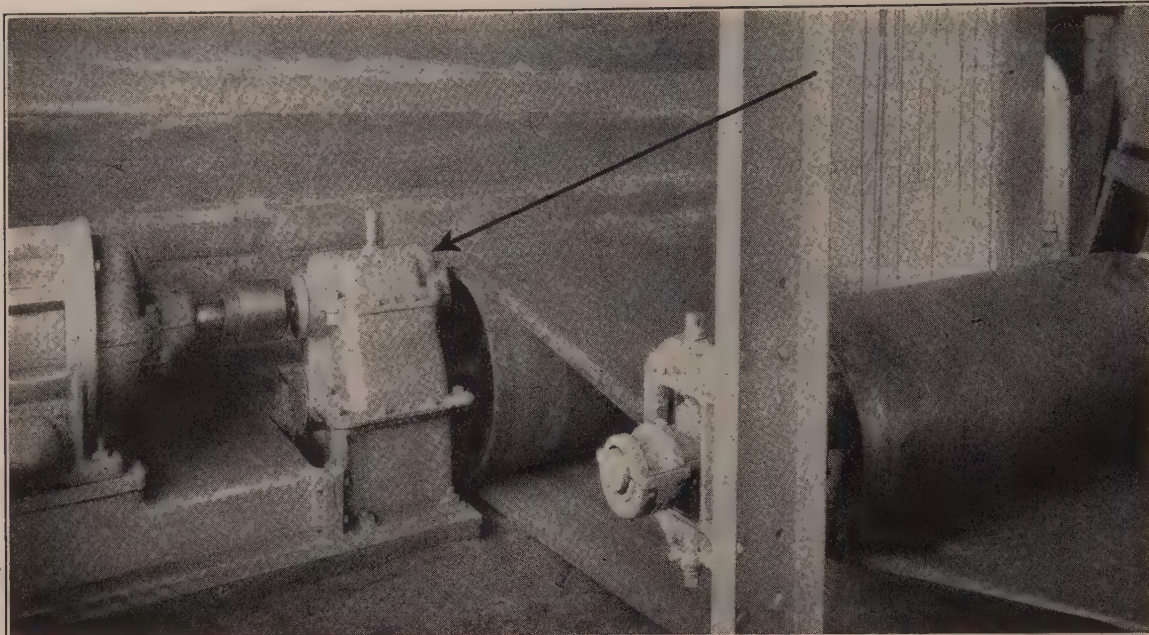
Capacity of Elevator _____

_____bushels

Post Office _____

State _____

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls



Speed Reducers & Flexible Couplings

THE illustration above shows a Falk Herringbone Gear Speed Reducer (S-V type) driving a belt conveyor at the Wyandotte Elevator of the Southwestern Milling Company, at Kansas City, Kansas. A Falk-Bibby flexible Coupling is used between the reducer and the motor.

Literally speaking, thousands of Falk Speed Reducers and Flexible Couplings are installed, not only in this country, but in all parts of the world, and are giving complete satisfaction where long life, dependable operation and uninterrupted service are matters of prime importance.

If you are interested in permanent installations, you will want to know more about Falk equipment.

Write for Bulletins

Bulletin 38
Falk Speed Reducers

Bulletin 35
Falk-Bibby Couplings

The Falk Corporation—Milwaukee

FALK

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1926

YOU CAN not expect to keep your business in a healthy condition unless you insist upon buying and selling on a safe margin of profit.

SPITE or revenge for an imaginary wrong is a very poor reason for building an extra elevator at a station and seldom benefits anyone.

KING CORN is lingering so leisurely in the broad fields of Immaturity his ears are in danger of being nipped by that bold bad bandit, Jack Frost.

BETTER BUSINESS conditions at any grain shipping station will inure to the benefit not only of the dealers at the station, but also the patrons of the market.

CAR LINERS properly applied have greatly reduced the shortages in grain shipments and the number of shortage claims as well as increased the net returns to the foresighted shippers.

BULK HANDLING facilities continue to gain favor with Pacific Coast grain dealers, as is evidenced by reports appearing in our news columns of the erection of new grain elevators.

LIGHTNING sold one Illinois elevator operator rod protection for his three elevators one day recently in a jiffy. It struck and set fire to the elevator at headquarters, but the plant was saved from the flames. Shortly the three elevators will be equipped with standard lightning protection and earn a lower fire insurance rate. The saving in insurance cost will more than pay for the rods in five years.

OATS of good quality are so abundant that low grade or sample oats earn a very liberal discount, so it behooves county buyers to discriminate sharply against poor oats or suffer a loss on each purchase.

"INTENTION to plant" winter wheat is again being "investigated" by the dreaming bureaucrats of the Dept. of Agri., who seem unwilling or unable to find any work to do that will be helpful to the practical farmers of the land.

THE S-W BELL Telephone Co. has announced a reduction in tolls on calls of 100 miles or more, effective Oct. 1st, but none of the grain dealers or grain trade organizations have protested. Even Sec'y Dorsey is not objecting to the change in rates.

IF IOWA FARMERS gather a large crop of good quality corn, the agitators who have been yelling for government relief will find few supporters among the Hawkeyes. Farmers prefer to run their own business when they have bountiful crops of good quality.

THE RAILROADS and the bankers, eager for more business are largely to blame for many of the unnecessary elevators. Instead of profiting from the building of one or two extra elevators at a station they lose heavily without increasing the business of the station a single bushel.

THE CONSULAR certificates of origin of grain demanded for American shipments by the government of Czechoslovakia would only introduce more red tape in our export trade in grain. Let the foreign buyers deal with sellers in whose guaranty they can place confidence.

MOTORS are very likely to be visited by fire unless operators exercise vigilance in their care and keep them free from dust, dirt, and rubbish. Frequently our news columns tell of elevator operators who find it necessary to ship their motors back to the factory for complete overhauling because of lack of proper care.

TRUCK SCALES are rapidly becoming a necessity to every country elevator. A great many of the old houses which have been struggling along without truck scales and truck dumps, have installed them this year, but many others are still without them, and of course will not install these modern conveniences until their farmer patrons insist upon it.

OVER-BIDDERS, who persist in paying more for grain than the market justifies earn the pity of all general merchants and the contempt of grain growers. They also stimulate the suspicions of their bankers and arouse the ire of their competitors. Any beginner can give away his operating capital, but it takes a real merchant to net a profit on each transaction.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators at many stations in the Southwest are joining in the purchase and operation of machines for treating seed grain to prevent the reproduction of smut in next year's crop. This combined effort for improved seed should encourage farmers to plant no smut infected grain without first having it carefully treated with a solution of copper carbonate.

TILE TANKS do not appeal to grain dealers who are posted as a safe receptacle for grain. So many tile tanks have failed as grain storage tanks during the last three years, no one will consider building grain storage of tile without employing engineering ability of the highest caliber. It pays to read and keep posted.

IN THIS NUMBER will be found a number of additional letters bearing on the subject "What Is Wrong with the Grain Trade?" Country elevator operators are almost a unit that conditions are bad, but they do not agree as to the exact cause of the troubles. Our own conviction is that some states are suffering from an over supply of elevators and an under supply of good business methods.

PROMPTLY REPORTING the weight, grade, and kind of each shipment of grain to the consignee, helps the receiver to expedite the unloading of that grain when it reaches destination, and when fortified by this report, the consignee is always in a position to handle each shipment more advantageously. When he knows the cars are on their way, and he knows their kind, weight and grade, he can begin his search for eager buyers.

GRAIN DEALERS who have friends among the farmers who desire to cancel their pool agreements will find the decision of the Kansas court in the case of the Kansas Wheat Pool, published elsewhere in this number helpful. The court held that a farmer could be a member of the pool without carrying out the marketing agreement, and that if the pool failed in any of its numerous promises the farmer could call the contract void.

THE SURPLUS elevators at some stations are in the hands of a receiver, and others are in the hands of the sheriff, but neither seems disposed to operate the plants. Any man with credit can build an elevator at a station where it is not needed, and an experienced grain merchant can occasionally operate it at a profit, but as a rule the excess elevator makes no money for the owner and prevents any other elevator handling grain at a profit. The closing or wrecking of excess elevators at every station will help business conditions generally and encourage the operators of the remaining elevators to render a service to the grain growers which is not now possible.

PREMIUM ADJUSTMENT fire insurance policies were devised primarily for the convenience and protection of country elevator operators whose volume and value of grain in store is continually changing. Through the use of the premium adjustment policy, the policy holder is protected at all times for the full value of his stocks in store, as shown by his last previous statement; but the policy does not cover grain not reported. Elevator operators who report more grain than they have in their elevator, will automatically pay for more fire insurance than they can collect, while policy holders who report less than what they have in store, carry the risk on the excess they failed to report themselves. In other words, the mutual insurance companies issuing these policies, insure grain only to the amount reported after making proper allowance for subsequent changes in the amount of stock in store.

SHIPPERS who are anxious to have their commission merchants get the top of the market for each shipment give the commission merchant full particulars regarding weight, grade and condition of each load promptly upon sealing the car.

THE MORE study and investigation given to the advantageous marketing of grain, the better prepared are country elevator operators to serve their patrons. Fretting away their time, strength and money in cutthroat competition for the grain of the territory invariably weakens their marketing ability.

RECENT RAINS have surely damaged greatly all small grains remaining in the shock, and considerable grain which was wet before the last storm was sprouting, and shipments of grain were arriving in some of the terminal markets damp and heating, so it behooves all country buyers to exercise extra vigilance in order to avoid unexpected losses from this source. Discounts because of tough, damp, or sprouting grain, do not add materially to the shipper's bank balance.

"I DISCONTINUED the grain business for the reason that I was unable to make any money out of it. I was in the grain business for ten years. The first five years I operated country elevators, and the last five years was a track buyer. I have no successor." That sad note tells the story of many grain dealers who persist in trying to make a living in the business without making any effort to correct the bad practices which destroy the opportunity of grain merchants to derive a living from the business. These bad practices must be abolished before any one can expect to derive fair compensation for their services in marketing grain.

SPECULATION in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade is at a low ebb, with transactions in all futures averaging about 30,000,000 bus. daily, compared with about 110,000,000 bus. daily during January. As the price is down 50 cents per bushel it is fair to conclude that absence of speculators from the market is one of the prime causes of the low price. Now if Capper and Tincher will enact still more regulation to drive the remaining speculators off the Board of Trade perhaps the price of wheat will drop to \$1 a bushel for the benefit of foreign buyers. The importers of Europe ought to pin a gold medal on Capper and Tincher for what they have already done.

CANADIAN official crop estimates are likely to be underestimates, if the experience of the past three years is to be repeated, when the harvest returns showed an average of two bushels per acre more than the guess at the prospective yield. The error seems to arise from a tendency of farmers to estimate yields at less than the average, whereas if the Dominion Government would go back to its former practice of estimating yields on perfect conditions there would be less room for the farmer to reduce his estimate. Most farmers know what to expect under conditions practically perfect from the time of making the estimate, but their ideas as to the 10-year average used by the Dominion at present are somewhat hazy.

GRAIN DEALERS who buy grain on a living margin have reasonable expectations for continuing in business, while the overbidders who persist in buying large volume in disregard of the margin of profit give notice of their need of selling out by their unbusiness-like methods.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK—Oct. 3-9 will give many careless people an extra excuse for correcting known fire hazards and to their own profit. A reduction in the number of fires and the amount of losses will automatically reduce the cost of fire insurance as well as the woeful fire waste.

"ARE YOU A NEW FIRM?" was the interrogation to an old reliable grain receiver of the Southwest who neglects to give his business needed publicity. His comment, "We thought everybody knew of our firm," is the common explanation by grain receivers who overlook the fact that many new shippers are engaging in the grain business every month, and in order to keep their business before them, receivers must advertise it persistently in the trade press.

PILING grain on the ground all about the elevator would not be necessary if elevator owners would build larger receiving sinks, legs and storage bins. The combine and truck have speeded up the farmers' work and the large box cars and powerful locomotives have greatly expedited the transportation of grain to market, so if the man handling the grain from the farmers' wagons to the box car is doing his part he must provide larger storage and faster handling facilities.

THE LARGE truck load of barley received recently by a Jasper, Minn., elevator operator and reported in this number emphasizes the necessity of providing larger receiving sinks, legs, power and storage bins in order to expedite the removal of the heavy loads dropped by trucks, that they may quickly return with another load. Delaying the unloading of the large trucks naturally increases the farmer's cost of transportation and encourages him to divert more grain to other elevators which are not congested.

FIVE ELEVATORS are reported in the news columns of this number as having been struck by lightning, but none of the houses struck were equipped with lightning rods. An elevator located at Lake Charles, La., was damaged as the direct result of lightning. The lightning started a fire, but before the fire did much damage the local fire department soaked the premises and did a lot of damage to grain. On the other hand, the elevator at Riverton, Ia., which was reported as having been set on fire by lightning last month, was saved from destruction by quick work with a fire extinguisher. In this case lightning burned out the meter on the power line and set fire to the elevator. A solution of calcium chloride placed at convenient points about the elevator always facilitates the extinguishing of any fire, and generally without sufficient water damage to report. The grain dealer who depends on the local fire department for protection has nothing to protect him from the over-activity of the water throwers.

SO MANY wagon scales are being crushed by heavily loaded trucks, cautious elevator men are safeguarding their business by posting placards warning patrons not to drive over scales if gross weight exceeds capacity of scales. A suit for damages to scale might be offset by a suit for damages to truck, but whatever the result, neither party would be satisfied. A little foresight and precaution on the part of the elevator operator will prevent this accident and save his patron from injury to self, damage to truck, and long-drawn out dispute of claim. *Heavy Weights Keep Off.*

FEDERAL construction of a series of 8 or 10 great terminal elevators along the Mississippi River is about the craziest scheme proposed to help the farmer. In the guise of aiding the farmer, a member of the Inland Waterways Corporation recommends construction of these depots for the use of the Waterways Corporation to be operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in competition with private enterprise. After operating the barge lines as a government enterprise, why not operate the railroads, the grain elevators, the factories, shops and hotels as government institutions? Or why not retain our present remarkable industrial development under the capitalistic system until the Russian soviet system of government ownership has proved itself to be other than a failure.

Handsome Carrying Charges for Elevator Operators.

Grain shippers in the country who have considerable storage capacity available are overlooking an opportunity to add substantially to their profits by failing to fill their bins with oats or corn and selling a distant future against their holdings.

Local bankers should be willing to finance this effort of the country shipper to keep the profits of the grain business in the country, rather than let all of the earnings go to the big terminals, where the elevator men always take advantage of such opportunities.

Cash oats are selling at a price in the country based on the cash price at the terminals; but the future is selling 10 cents higher, a condition that has not existed for many years. The dealer who ships immediately instead of holding, and selling the future, realizes only the present low cash price, based on 37 cents for the September delivery at Chicago, while the May delivery is commanding 46 cents per bushel.

It may cost 2 cents to carry the oats in the country elevator until May, leaving the dealer a clear gift of 7 cents on a commodity costing him only 30 cents to buy, something like 23 per cent on the investment. The local banker should be willing to let the dealer have all the money he requires at a fair rate of interest for such a certain gain of liberal proportions.

Corn also offers an attractive hedging proposition at the present time, tho on account of the higher value the percentage of profit is not so great. September corn is selling at 78 cents at Chicago, and the May delivery at 90 cents, a spread of 12 cents per bushel. If the corn coming in is sound enough to be cribbed it should be kept at home to the limit of the local storage capacity.

St Wail of the Federal Trade Commission.

Thru the Federal Trade Commission's summary of its final volume, No. 7, of its report the grain trade runs a note of regret. The Commission was unable to find that future trading makes prices higher or lower. It would have liked to say that future trading depressed prices to the farmer. The fact is that speculation, future trading, keeps prices higher; but the Commission just hates to admit that the exchanges benefit the farmer. Fortunately, the Commission grants that, to quote its own words "the producers of grain, who are entitled to special consideration in this connection, would be injuriously affected, it is believed, by the sudden abolition of grain future trading."

The suggestion by the Commission that the use of stop loss orders should be discouraged is one that can not be followed by speculators with safety to their capital.

The suggestion by the Commission that the exchanges should adopt well defined and adequate margin rules is contrary to the present trend of giving credit to patrons of all classes from the buyer of furniture on the installment plan to the purchaser of an automobile on time payments. The matter of margins and credits to customers should be left to the judgment of each broker. If excessive margins were demanded, the customer who traded in 50,000 bushels would trade in only 10,000 bushels. It would inconvenience cash grain men and millers when engaging their hedging trades. A cash grain man ought to be required to put up only a small margin, since his losses on the future could be made good out of his corresponding profits on the cash grain, and vice versa.

The Commission's suggestion that customer's deposits with brokers should be protected as adequately as are deposits of individuals with banks would involve an impossible degree of supervision and espionage of brokers. It might easily develop that the cost of the supervision and protection was greater each year than the losses to patrons by the failure of brokers. Along this line of thought the Commission says: "The books of all commission houses receiving deposits from the public to margin speculative trades should be regularly submitted to Government audit." If this proposition were submitted to a vote of the customers themselves, it is safe to say such government

interference would be promptly voted down. Such a suggestion might be expected from the aggregation of busy-bodies employed by the Commission whose hankering for prying into private affairs was checked by the courts in the case of the Baltimore grain exporters.

Intent the Test of Gambling Contract.

Justice Walsh of the Court of Appeals of Maryland gave a decision June 10, 1926, in the suit by the Farmers Milling & Grain Co., plaintiff, against Thos. A. Conaway, defendant, to recover on a note given in settlement of losses on purchases of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade for future delivery, in which he gave a clear exposition of the law affecting these contracts.

Conaway was a farmer near Mt. Airy, Md., and on the suggestion of Mr. Kline, pres. of the Farmers Milling & Grain Co., began to trade in grain futures in March, 1922, and continued doing so until Jan. 29, 1925:

Judge Walsh said: There has been a great deal of litigation in this country dealing with the question of what is and what is not a gambling or wagering contract, and the respective rights of the parties to such contracts, and the decisions are not all harmonious. But here in Maryland the following principles have been established and must now be considered the settled law of the state.

In *Emerson v. Townsend*, 73 Md. 224, 20 A. 984, it was held, quoting from the headnote, that:

"Under the Statute of 9 Anne, c. 14, in force in Maryland, a note, a part of the consideration of which was for money loaned for gambling purposes, and the judgment recovered on such note, are both void, and execution will be enjoined."

No Law Against Speculating.—While the foregoing principles are well established, considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in applying them. There is no law against speculating. A man can buy an article or commodity today and sell it tomorrow, or next year, without in any way violating the laws against gambling, nor does the fact that he gains or loses in the transaction render it illegal.

Practically every commercial transaction involves the element of gain or loss, and the task of distinguishing wagering contracts from admittedly valid speculations is often not an easy one. The test seems to be that if, at the inception of the contract, the parties did not intend to deliver the articles dealt in but merely expected to settle in money the difference between the purchase and sale prices, the transaction is illegal. The application of this test requires the ascertainment of the intention of the parties, and, where there is a conflict between them as to what their intentions were, the courts admit evidence of the surrounding facts and circumstances so that the real intention of the parties can, if possible, be determined. 27 C. J. 1058 to 1060, and cases cited supra.

No Intention to Accept Delivery.—In the present case Conaway testified that he never intended to accept delivery of the grain he purchased, but that his sole intention was to always sell it before the time of delivery and accept the profit or loss which resulted from such sales. On the other hand, the two officers of the appellant with whom he dealt testified that all of Conaway's orders to buy grain were transmitted to a grain broker in Baltimore, and his broker testified that his firm purchased the grain through its representatives in Chicago, and that the grain could have been delivered if called for. It is conceded, however, that neither the Baltimore nor Chicago grain brokers knew Conaway in these transactions. They bought and sold for the appellant only, and hence, under the authorities, these brokers need not be considered at all in this case, and their intentions are immaterial. They could not have had any intention regarding Conaway's dealings in grain, because they did not know anything about him or his transactions.

Conaway's farm was in the vicinity of the appellant's mill, he was a customer of the mill, and the appellant's officers knew him and knew something about his financial condition. Conaway's net worth at the time he began these transactions was \$3,500, and, as we saw above, when he finished a little less than three years later he was insolvent. His first purchase in March, 1922, was of 5,000 bushels of wheat, and between that time and January, 1925, in more than fifty transactions, he bought and sold more than half a million bushels of grain, worth about \$620,000. None of this grain was ever delivered to him or to the appellant; he never actually paid for any of it, nor could he have paid for it. The smallest transaction he had involved the purchase of 5,000 bushels at a price in excess of \$5,000, and on one occasion

he bought 45,000 bushels at a cost of almost \$50,000. The appellant's officers testified that when these transactions started Conaway had a balance of about \$150 due him for grain of his own which he had sold the appellant, and thereafter they tried to have him keep sufficient balance to represent a 5-cent margin per bushel on what he bought. When his balance got below the necessary 5-cent margin, or became a debit, as it frequently did, he was called upon for more money, and finally, when the debit became more than \$1,400 in October, 1924, Conaway gave the appellant the \$2,000 confessed judgment note which is involved in this case. There is no evidence that the appellant was betting against Conaway in these transactions; the only apparent interest which it had in them being the commission of one-half cent per bushel which it received in each one, and which it in turn divided with the Baltimore broker.

The financial ability of the purchaser to pay for what he buys, the absence of any deliveries, the dealing on margin, the method of keeping the accounts, etc., all have some bearing on the intention of the parties, and, while none of these things standing alone would be conclusive, taken all together they are certainly very persuasive of the correctness of the finding of the lower court.

The decision of the lower court in favor of Conaway's trustee in bankruptcy was affirmed.—134 Atl. Rep. 29.

Changes in Clearing House Work at Chicago.

The work of the new clearing house has been simplified recently by the Chicago Board of Trade by having deliveries made on the trading floor as before the new system was inaugurated. This will be an advantage to handlers of cash grain desiring to obtain grain located for their needs.

Beginning Sept. 7 the clearing house sheets will show only the quantity and not the prices at which grains were traded in. Sheets will be balanced as at present, and members will pay to and collect from the clearing house as formerly.

Since Feb. 1 the new clearing house has cost more than \$70,000 in operating expenses, in six months, while under the old system, the expense for a whole year were \$19,950.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to *Grain Dealers Journal*, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

Erie 86856 went West thru Judd, Ia., on local leaking badly at south grain door. This was on about the 20th of August.—L. E. Baughman.

C. R. I. & P. R. R. 56698, wheat leaking from side of car, apparently around door post. Car was in train on M. & St. L. Ry., northbound.—H. C. Smith, mgr., Clark Brown Grain Co., Minburn, Ia., Aug. 12.

U. P. 18,243 passed thru Rupert, Idaho, Aug. 6 leaking grain on north side of door.—Ross Woolford, mgr., Farmers Mill & Elevator Co.

A. T. & S. F. 31429 passed thru Gifford, Iowa, on the M. & St. L. leaking wheat above draw bar.—H. N. Edmondson, H. N. Edmondson Grain Co., Aug. 6.

A. T. & S. F. Car No. 42421 leaking wheat at door post when going thru Edmond, Okla., on Aug. 3, southbound.—E. H. Suenram, Mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

C. G. W. 25866, eastbound on the T. P. & W. R. R. thru Gilman, Ill., July 24, leaking white oats side of car over truck.—George O. Cox, Cummings Grain Co.

M. K. & T. 74182, going east thru Greenville, Tex., on L. R. & N. on July 17, was leaking very badly at the door when passing thru here at noon.—D. E. Denney, Branch Mgr., G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., courtesy H. B. Dorsey.

Let us do our duty in our shop or kitchen, the market, the street, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle, and knew that victory for mankind depended upon our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.

—Theodore Parker.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Weighing Coal before Paying Freight?

Grain Dealers Journal: Some time ago we read a suggestion that freight could be saved by having the railroad company weigh the coal before paying the freight, instead of paying on the mine weights. How do we go about this?—Farmers Elevator Co., Bentley, Ill.

Ans.: A letter should be addressed to the local agent of the railroad company requesting the railroad company to weigh all cars of coal consigned to the elevator company at the nearest track scale.

Who Shud Stand Loss Caused by Shipper's False Billing?

Grain Dealers Journal: Several months ago a shipper consigned to us one car of oats on which the B/L weight was 55,000 lbs. We received no other statement of weight from the shipper. We sold this car of oats to a distant buyer and made draft on the basis of 55,000 lbs. The unloading weight at point of unloading was 64,420 lbs., or 9,420 lbs. more than the shipper had reported on B/L he put in the car. We made draft against the buyer on the basis of the shipper's weights and of course collected that money.

The buyer at point of unloading admitted the receipt of 64,420 lbs., but before we could induce him to pay for the overrun he failed, and the receiver reports that the assets will not enable him to pay 5c on the dollar. Now we are out nearly \$150.

As commission merchants, we try to serve the shippers to the best advantage always, but do not feel that we should suffer this loss which is occasioned directly by shipper's neglect to give us his correct loading weight. Any light you can give us on who should stand this loss as between the shipper and ourselves will be appreciated.—A Hustling Commission Merchant.

Ans.: The commission merchant's duty is to get the highest price he can and to sell for cash. He has no other responsibility, for weights or grading. The question in this instance is whether the commission merchant was authorized to sell on the B/L weight. The facts stated do not disclose whether the shipper expected the commission merchant to sell on his own weights or on the weights of some terminal market, and therefore it can not be stated positively who should stand the loss.

The mere fact that the shipper placed his estimate of the weight on the B/L does not bind the shipper to sell on that weight. This often is done not for the purpose of sale, but to protect the shipper if he has to make claim against the railroad company for loss of grain in transit.

If the shipper authorized the commission merchant to sell on shipper's weight and the buyer agreed to settle on shipper's weight the buyer does not owe anything to the commission merchant or the shipper. The buyer is 9,420 lbs. of grain to the good.

A buyer at destination who goes into receiver's hands is quite likely to be as unreliable in matters of weight as he has proved to be in finance, and his admission that he unloaded 64,420 pounds is subject to discount or proof.

If the shipper consigned the carload of grain to a commission merchant at one of the large terminal markets where the custom is to sell for cash only and on the weights of the exchange weighmaster or board of trade weighing department, and there was nothing said about selling on shipper's weights, the grain receiver exceeded his authority in selling on other than board of trade weights; but the shipper can not hold him for this, as it was an honest mistake, a shipper having no recourse against his servant, the commission merchant, who in good faith handles the shipment to the best of his knowledge and ability.

High and Low Price Record?

Grain Dealers Journal: Please inform us what is the lowest and the highest prices at which wheat, corn, oats and barley have been sold at on the Chicago Board of Trade since 1890.

What is the smallest and largest loads of grain now delivered at country elevators and what is the approximate weight of the average load of each kind of grain?—Jones & Swearingen.

Ans.: The low prices since 1890 have been 48½ cents for wheat, in January, 1895; 19½ cents for corn, in September, 1896; 14½ cents for oats in September, 1896; and 18½ cents for barley in August, 1896. The high prices have been \$3.50 for wheat, in January, 1920; \$2.36 for corn, in August, 1917; \$1.29 for oats, in June, 1920; and \$2.43 for barley, in March, 1918.

Perhaps readers of the Journal who have kept records can answer the questions as to wagon-load weights.

Rodent Exterminator?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are very much troubled with rats and mice. Have tried a great many things, but do not find them effective for any length of time. We are interested in knowing of some insecticide that will also destroy rats and mice in ware-rooms hidden in or around bags of feed. We have a powerful blower that we could spray into such places very well. What we are after is whether there is a chemical that will put rats and mice out of business in this way.—Pittsburg Elevator Co., Pittsburg, Kan.

Ans.: Hydrocyanic acid gas certainly will kill all the rats, mice and weevil. The rooms must be kept closed while undergoing fumigation, as this gas is deadly to man and should be employed only with the prescribed precautions.

Even after the premises have been rid of rodents they will appear again in course of time, being brought in from outside and multiplying, so that the treatment must be repeated. The method of applying hydrocyanic acid gas was last described in the Journal for May 10, 1926, page 522.

Pool Members Released for Discrimination?

Grain Dealers Journal: Please advise dates in the Journal giving references where the pool contracts were held void. This refers to cases where the pool had not enforced their contracts against certain members who disposed of their grain other than thru the pool. The writer believes that there were several cases where the higher courts decided against the pool, and as we have a similar case in mind in our territory, we would like to get the references in order to take the matter up with our attorneys.—Stiefel & Levy, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ans.: The Journal for July 25, page 95, published a case where, by reason of the pool not enforcing its contracts with certain members, the court declared the contracts void as to other members.

Altho this is the only decision of the kind, it is certain that the courts would hold the same in every other similar case.

Elsewhere in this number appears a Kansas decision where a pool member was released by the court because the pool did not carry out its promises.

The County Agent.

Who is it comes out fresh from school, That farmers call, "That dad-burned fool," And bawl him out just like a mule? The County Agent.

Who is it gets up all the clubs, Who helps the women make their duds, And pals around with farmer dubs? The County Agent.

Who shows him how to pool his wool, Or helps him make his tractor pull, Or anywhere to buy a bull? The County Agent.

Who is it culls most all hens, And shows us how to build pig pens, And drains the marshes and the fens? The County Agent.

Who tells us how to raise our crops, And worm our pigs with knockout drops, Who always goes and NEVER stops? The County Agent.

Who hammers out 'bout every night, On roads that mostly are a fright, And tells us of the farmers' plight? The County Agent.

Who is it at the pearly gate, Will straggle in ten minutes late, But drive his "divver" through the state? The County Agent.

There at ease in regions blest He'll take a long much-needed rest, And say, "By Heck, I done my best while I was The County Agent."

Rye Screenings Mixed with Contract Rye.

By some blunder, as yet unexplained, 5,300 bus. of rye screenings were mixed with 18,000 bus. of No. 2 rye in a bin of the Northwestern Elevator at South Chicago on Apr. 27.

The state grain inspector's sample was No. 2 rye, but the actual contents of the bin was in part screenings, as was discovered when sample came to the attention of James Noble, chief of the Board of Trade grain sampling department. As the contents of the bins of the public elevators are the basis of the future contracts on the Board of Trade the Board thru its custodian department watches both the quality and the quantity of the grain in the bins, measurements of the grain in the bins being made periodically to see that the amount in store corresponds with the outstanding warehouse receipts. Accordingly Mr. Noble brot the matter to the attention of the grain com'te; and thereafter the grain in the bin in question was examined by the federal officials, the state officials, and the grain com'te of the Board.

The directors of the Board of Trade heard the evidence of 20 persons on the afternoon and evening of Sept. 7, but were unable to fix the responsibility for this transfer from the private to the public part of the Northwestern Elevator. It was voted, however, that the company operating the elevator was guiltless of the charge of running the screenings into the bin. The officials of the company knew nothing about the transfer. There had been no sale of the grain and no attempt to load out the contents of the bin as a delivery on any receipt for No. 2 rye. The bin has been emptied of its contents.

The Federal Trade Commission on the Grain Trade.

L. F. Gates of Lamson Bros. & Co., in their market letter of Sept. 9, correctly interprets grain trade opinion on the final volume, No. 7, of the Federal Trade Commission's report on the Grain Trade, submitted to Congress Sept. 5, in the following:

Volume VII of the Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Grain Trade is said to be in print. This is supposed to be the final volume.

It is more than nine years since President Wilson ordered the investigation because of high prices for wheat prevailing in the spring months of 1917. Most of the data gathered by the investigators was collected for the years ending with 1919.

The grain trade quite generally threw open its books—beyond the power of the Commission to compel—and give full co-operation to the investigators in securing information said to be needed. The general attitude of suspicion on the part of the investigators, which possibly reflected the attitude of members of the Commission at that time, is well known to members of the grain trade. The story of abuse of confidential information, of attempts to force members of the grain trade to perform at large expense certain work which the investigators wanted done, of the underhanded trickery which was resorted to by certain employees of the Commission, of the presence in the force of the Commission of large numbers of so-called "Bolsheviks" who attracted the attention of members of congress, of congressional moves to abolish the Commission, of methods and compromises which quieted this move in congress—the story of these matters probably never will be written.

Now that the report is completed it may be found to have some historical value but as a current comment on the grain trade it will be considered farcical by anyone in touch with the situation.

This investigation has given employment to many bureaucrats for many years at an expense to the public treasury of many thousands of dollars. The mountain labored and produced a "mus." *Requiescat in pace.*

Tentative Program National Ass'n Annual Convention.

The tentative program for the thirtieth annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n provides for three morning sessions. This convention will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 18, 19 and 20.

The afternoons will be given over to entertainment, the Buffalo hosts having arranged for several enjoyable trips for both the ladies and the men.

Monday afternoon the men will be taken for a ride around the Buffalo harbor. While the ladies will be taken in automobiles to East Aurora. In the evening both the ladies and the men will attend an informal dance in the ball room of the Statler, the convention headquarters.

Tuesday morning the ladies will be taken in automobiles for a ride around the city of Buffalo. They will stop at noon for luncheon at the Buffalo Consistory. In the afternoon they will join the men for a trip to Niagara Falls on a special New York Central train. In the evening there will be a great banquet at which both the ladies and the men will be in attendance.

As will be seen, Buffalo is going to give those who attend the convention a most elaborate entertainment. The program for this entertainment is practically a repetition of the famous entertainment provided in 1917 when the Grain Dealers National Ass'n last met in Buffalo.

The speakers secured for the regular convention sessions will all have important messages to deliver to the trade. One of these speakers is John W. Coverdale, former secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and now engaged in the grain business in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Coverdale will discuss the farming problem from the standpoint of a man who has been on the inside of the farm movement and who long ago realized that the producers of farm products need not look to the politicians at Washington for relief.

Another speaker whose address is bound to enlist the interest of those who attend the convention is W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg, Canada. He will talk on co-operation in the Dominion with special reference to the great wheat pool in the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Evans is well equipped to handle the subject and what he has to say may be relied upon as authentic. He will tell the American grain trade just what the situation is in Canada and will point out both the successes and the failures of pooling in the Dominion.

A third speaker secured for the convention is Hon. Carl E. Milliken, former governor of the state of Maine. He has become connected with the American Arbitration Ass'n and is now engaged in the task of securing a uniform arbitration law in all of the states. He will tell the grain dealers (who by the way are pioneers in compulsory commercial arbitration), what other men are doing in other lines of business to hasten the day when all trade disputes will be settled in the industries and resort to the civil courts will be looked upon as being as much out of date as the stage coach now in is in transportation. He will ex-

plain the new federal arbitration act which went into effect on Jan. 1 last and he will tell about the arbitration laws passed by New York and other states.

A. Hansen, chairman of the future trading committee of the New York Produce Exchange, is another speaker whose address will be most interesting, especially to the grain dealers, millers and feed men in the eastern part of the country. The subject of his speech is "Buffalo's Market Advantages in Connection with the Resumption of Future Trading in New York." Future trading in the metropolis was discontinued in 1909 and Mr. Hansen took prominent part in its resumption in 1926. Under the new arrangements Buffalo is to be the delivery point for all of New York's future trades.

The reports of the various standing committees will be of usual interest. This is especially true of the committees on Legislation, Transportation and Trade Rules. The tentative program is as follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 18, MORNING SESSION.

Call to order by the President.

Invocation—Rev. Chas. D. Broughton.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the City of Buffalo—Mayor Frank X. Schwab.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the Buffalo Corn Exchange—President W. J. Heinold.

Response on behalf of the Grain Trade—C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Nebr., First Vice-President of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

President's Annual Address—F. G. Horner, Evanston, Ill.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo, O.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

Transportation—Henry L. Goemann, Chairman, Mansfield, O.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19, MORNING SESSION.

Address—"Congress and the Farmer"—John W. Coverdale, former secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Address—"Cooperation and Wheat Pooling in Canada"—W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, Man.

Legislation—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman, Crawfordville, Ind.

Trade Rules—C. D. Sturtevant, Chairman, Omaha, Nebr.

Crop Reports—Ben U. Feuquay, Chairman, Enid, Okla.

Membership—Wade Wood, Chairman, Birmingham, Ala.

Rejected Applications—J. W. Greer, Chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.

Arbitration Appeals Committee—W. W. Manning, Chairman, Fort Worth, Tex.

Arbitration Committee No. 1—J. R. Murrel, Jr., Chairman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

No. 2—E. H. Bingham, Chairman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

No. 3—F. J. Schonhart, Chairman, Buffalo.

No. 4—E. W. Crouch, Chairman, McGregor, Tex.

No. 5—Harry J. Smith, Chairman, Kansas City.

No. 6—S. C. Armstrong, Chairman, Seattle.

Feed Arbitration Committee—J. H. Caldwell, Chairman, St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, MORNING SESSION.

Address—"What American Business Is Doing to Promote Commercial Arbitration"—Hon. Carl E. Milliken, former Governor of Maine.

Address—"Buffalo Market Advantages in Connection with the Resumption of Future Trading in New York"—A. Hansen, Chairman of the Futures Trading Committee of the New York Produce Exchange.

Uniform Grades—G. E. Blewett, Chairman, Fort Worth, Tex.

Grain Products Committee—E. C. Dreyer, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo. (In presenting his report to the convention Mr. Dreyer will give the results of the group meeting of feed interests, held on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 18 and 19. At this group meeting changes in the rules governing the handling of feedstuffs are to be proposed. If the group meeting makes any changes in the existing feed rules Mr. Dreyer will present these changes to the general convention for adoption.)

Election and installation of officers.

ENTERTAINMENT.

For the Ladies.

Registration Headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Local hostesses will greet the arriving ladies.

Monday, Oct. 18—Leave Hotel Statler at 10 a. m. for an auto trip to visit the famous Roy-

croft Inn at East Aurora. Reception by Elbert Hubbard, II. Inspection of the Inn. Luncheon. Musical and literary entertainment. Inspection of the Roycroft work shops. Leave East Aurora at 4:30 p. m. Arrive at the Hotel Statler at 5:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 19—Leave Hotel Statler at 10 a. m. in automobiles for a trip around Buffalo. Organ recital and display of wonderful lighting effects in the Buffalo Consistory auditorium. Luncheon at 12:15 p. m. Leave the Consistory at 1:15 p. m. by the same cars, going direct to the Terrace Station, where they will join the men for the trip to Niagara Falls.

For the Men.

Monday, Oct. 18—Leave the Crystal Beach dock at the foot of Commercial street at 2:30 p. m. on the steamer Americanna for a harbor inspection trip. The delegates will have an opportunity to see Buffalo's modern grain elevators in operation. During the trip around the outer harbor special entertainment features will be given. There will be good music and a luncheon. Return to the landing at 5:30 p. m.

For Both Ladies and Men

Monday, Oct. 18—Informal dance at the Hotel Statler ball room. All visiting delegates invited. The Buffalo reception committee will act as host and hostesses. During the intermissions there will be special entertainment features. An evening of splendid entertainment is guaranteed.

Tuesday, Oct. 19—Leave Buffalo at 1:30 p. m. on a special New York Central train for Niagara Falls and the Great Gorge trip. This trip takes in a visit to the Queen's Park and the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side. The delegates will then be taken down the Canadian side, stopping at Brock's Monument, where a panoramic picture will be taken. The party will cross at Queenstown to Lewiston on the American side and proceed up the American gorge to Niagara Falls. The special New York Central train leaves Niagara Falls at 5 p. m., arriving at the Terrace Station, Buffalo, at 6 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 19—At 7:30 p. m. a great banquet will be held in the Hotel Statler ball room. There will be good music and special entertainers. The speakers will be announced later.

Improvements for Buffalo Harbor.

Western shippers whose grain finds an outlet thru Buffalo will be pleased to learn that that leading lake port will expend \$20,000,000 in harbor improvements.

Contract has just been let to the Monarch Engineering Co. for the initial portion of the work.

So many grain boats winter at Buffalo that in recent years the inner harbor has been found too small, and the owners have gone to the outer harbor for mooring the grain laden vessels, behind the long breakwater. The storms that occur before the lake freezes over beset the boats, which spring leaks with resulting damage to cargo.

The main object of the improvement is to provide winter storage vessels with safe moorings. The improvement will consist of a long line of piers, extending each way from the foot of South Michigan street along the water front, and affording ample shelter for the boats.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

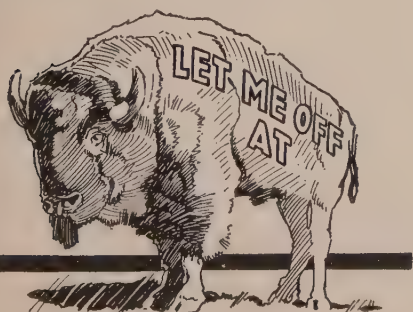
Sept. 17. Mutual Millers' and Feed Dealers Ass'n of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania, Samuels Hotel, Jamestown, N. Y.

Oct. 18. United States Feed Distributors Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 18-20. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 21-22. Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., in conjunction with the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists and of Dairy, Drug and Food Officials.

We are anxiously waiting for Senator Brookhart to prove to the farmers that the administration sent the heavy rains to spoil the crops.—The "Line," Chicago Tribune.



Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Low Prices Reducing Production.

Grain Dealers Journal: Ex-governor Lowden insists that some way must be found to stabilize the price of farm products, because the returns are so poor the number of farmers are becoming fewer and farms are being abandoned. In other words, unless the farmers use combines and other labor saving machinery, the volume of grain produced will soon be reduced because of the reduction in the number of farmers.

Should the reduction in the number of farmers continue, then the "stabilization" or advance in prices for grain which most of the farmers would be glad to see, will come about without any legislation, without any agitation, or the election of anybody to the White House. A reduced production always is followed by an increased price, unless the demand is entirely cut off or supplied from foreign lands. This economic influence of supply and demand is far more powerful than all the politicians and agitators combined. It works more quickly and accurately than man-made laws.—F. J. Groh.

Grain Trade in Japan.

Grain Dealers Journal: The milling industry in Japan has made rapid progress in recent years, now having almost 40,000 bbls. per day capacity, of which 16,000 bbls. belongs to our company. Every year over 70% of the milling wheat must be imported from other countries. In these circumstances imported wheat is much more important to us. The imports annually amount to about 20,000,000 bus. The Pacific Coast of the United States is the most important to us, for all of our imported wheat comes from the Pacific Northwest.

Millers in Japan do not deal directly with exporters in foreign countries, but thru great import houses in this country on a fixed commission, and all risks are on the millers.

Foreign wheat is usually dealt in bulk, except some Australian wheat, but home grown wheat is dealt in in sacks of about 133 lbs. without exception.

As to the trade in home grown wheat we millers buy for cash on delivery from the country dealers or producers' co-operatives thru some big agents who do business by commission from millers and sometimes on their own account.

At first the wheat is collected from the farmers to the warehouses established by their co-operatives and then sent to the mill by rail or water. The lots dealt in are very small. Millers are always watching the world's wheat markets, and when they think it is the best time to buy in the home markets they command the agent to buy, and then the agents collect small lots over all the country.

Wheat flour we dispose of thru many agents we have over the whole country who trade with bakers, confectioners and wholesale houses. Millers never trade directly with bakers or confectioners. The flour trade agents do not deal on commission but on their own account without exception. Agents, middlemen and consumers of flour receive annually much rebate from millers, the amount generally being decided by the quantities bought. Another important matter in the flour trade of Japan is that all railway freight from mill to destination is charged to the millers, and buyers never pay the freight. Thus com-

petition in flour is very severe and millers' profits are consequently limited to a narrow margin.

There are no companies warehousing wheat or flour. Only we millers have elevators or warehouses on the premises of every mill. The Grain Dealers Journal is very satisfactory to us.—K. Sumi, Investigating Dept., The Nippon Flour Mill Co., Ltd., Eirakucho, Kojimachi-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Will Adopt Uniform Contract for Corn.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have an organization of about fifty grain elevator operators in and about Hoopston. We have decided to adopt a uniform contract to be used by all in contracting new corn from farmer patrons. We want something that will hold. Any suggestions on the drafting of such a contract will be appreciated by the dealers of the district.—W. M.

Driven to Sidelines by Narrow Margin.

Grain Dealers Journal: What is wrong with the grain business? That is what all dealers want to know. The letters appearing in your Journal on the subject are interesting. I haven't much new to add to what has been said, but the following may be of interest.

For several years competition has forced us to buy both corn and oats on a two-cent margin. This means that at the end of the year we can never find a gross profit of two cents on every bushel handled due to the unavoidable losses.

Since it is impossible to get more than the two cents and since we can't make a living on that profit we are shopping around for side lines. We are installing a custom feed grinding plant that promises to be a big success. We have our eye on several other propositions that can be handled to advantage in connection with an elevator that we expect to add to our line, such as lumber, bulk gas and oil, salt, etc. Most of these items are now handled by all dealers on a sound margin or percentage basis. That cannot be said of grain. Besides with grain one has the losses due to price fluctuation which has really been the grain man's Jonah. We hope to add enough lines to this business to make grain the side line and then we can make our bids on a basis of a fair profit and if competition still insists on bidding too much we will let them have it.—Yours truly, Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock, Ia.

What Is the Matter With the Grain Business?

Grain Dealers Journal: The Journal of August 10, 1926, contains several inquiries asking What is the matter with the elevator business that we can not make any money? Look around and see if this same inquiry does not apply to every business, banking, railroads and farming as well as elevator business in our agricultural district.

Our prohibition law is responsible for the present depression in our country. We have not made any money since that law was placed on our statute books and we never will so long as it remains there. That law destroyed our market for barley, rye, corn and oats. It destroyed respect for our constitution because it destroyed the very foundation of our constitution and as stated by Richard Heath Dabney, Professor of History at the University of Virginia, in Commerce and Finance Magazine dated July 21, 1926, "May we not hope that if a test case be brought before the Supreme Court that august body will declare the 18th amendment null and void." Until it does become null and void the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, erected by the free French people, should be draped in black. He states further:

The federal principle was, of course, not invented in America. It was tried in several Greek Confederacies, in Switzerland, in the Dutch Republic, in the North German Confederacy and in the German Empire. But its most conspicuous success on the greatest scale has been achieved in the United States and this American success has led to its imitation in Canada, Australia, South Africa and the British Commonwealth of nations. Yet now it is in danger of withering and dying in the United States, its real home. The 18th amendment is a deadly blow aimed at its heart. This unconstitutional, sumptuary statute, masquerading under the aegis of the constitution and upheld by a strange alliance of preachers, moonshiners, bootleggers, manufacturers of (soft) drinks and other seekers after the dollar, is a precedent which threatens to convert our federal system into a great consolidated despotism where organized minorities of faddists and fanatics terrorizing pusillanimous politicians may yet ride rough-shod over the corpse of local and personal liberty. Prohibition has also ruined Norway, but they have a referendum there in October this year—just watch what they do to prohibition. Sweden, since discarding prohibition has prospered wonderfully. Quebec is prospering splendidly under its system of Government control of the liquor business."

What we should have in the United States is the unrestricted manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors under Government control for profit and you will have better regulation than is possible in any other way and the 18th amendment torn root and branch out of our constitution. Then and not until then will agriculture ever see any prosperity in our coun-

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.
WHEAT													
Chicago	139½	138½	136½	135½	135½	135½	136½	133½	134½	132½	134½	133	134½
Kansas City	132½	131½	130½	128½	129½	128½	129½	127½	127½	126½	127½	126½	127½
St. Louis (red winter)	141½	140½	139½	138½	139	138½	139½	137½	138	137	138½	137½	138½
Minneapolis	146½	144½	143	142½	142½	142	142½	140½	141½	139½	140½	139½	140½
Duluth (durum)	129½	128½	127½	125½	126½	125½	126½	124½	124½	122½	124½	123½	125½
Winnipeg	134½	132½	130½	128½	129½	128½	130½	127½	128½	127½	130½	128½	129½
Milwaukee	139½	138½	136½	135½	135½	135½	136½	133½	134½	132½	133½	133½	134½
CORN													
Chicago	84	83	82½	81½	81½	82½	82½	81½	83½	82½	83½	83½	84
Kansas City	81½	80½	79½	79	79½	79½	80½	78½	80½	79½	80½	80½	81½
St. Louis	83½	82½	81½	81½	81½	82	82½	80½	82	81½	82½	82½	83½
Milwaukee	84	83½	82½	81½	81½	82½	82½	81½	83½	82½	83½	83½	84
OATS													
Chicago	42½	42	41½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	41½
Kansas City	42	41½	40½	39½	39½	39½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	41½
Minneapolis	39½	39½	38½	37½	37½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	39½
Winnipeg	46½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45	45½	45½	45½	45½	46½
Milwaukee	42½	42½	41½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	41½
RYE													
Chicago	102½	102	101	100	100½	99½	100½	98½	98½	96½	97½	96½	98½
Minneapolis	96½	96½	95½	94	94½	94	94½	93	93½	91½	92½	92½	94½
Duluth	98½	98	97½	96½	95½	95½	95½	95	94½	92½	94½	93	94½
Winnipeg	97½	96½	96½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	92½	93½	92½	93½
BARLEY													
Minneapolis	63½	63	62	61½	61½	61½	62	61½	62½	62½	64	65½	66
Winnipeg	61½	61	60½	60½	60½	59½	59½	59½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½

ry. Give us back our market for barley, rye, corn and oats, which are all selling now on a feed basis, which was destroyed by the 18th amendment, and agriculture will come back to its own very quickly. We can accomplish this result by sending men to Congress who will stand without hitching and let the boys that drink wet and vote dry remain at home. There never was a better time than this fall to start our campaign against the 18th amendment.

For one hundred and fifty years agriculture prospered in the United States. This prosperity depended largely upon the manufacture of alcoholic liquors inasmuch as the product of the farm was used exclusively for the manufacture of the different liquors which was the biggest one business in the United States. Prohibition destroyed this immense source of revenue of the farm and the farmer along with it.—Yours truly, Pierce Blewett, Owner of the Star Elevator Co., and 2,400 Acres Farm Land, Jamestown, N. D.

Want Future Trades Limited to Five Months Ahead.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Illinois Millers' Ass'n was held with the Grain Committee and Futures Trading Committees of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on Aug. 17, for the purpose of interesting the Board of Directors of the Exchange in limiting the future trading to a period of five months. This was one of the recommendations of the Millers' National Federation Committee some time ago as vital to the milling industry.

More Soft White Wheat Wanted.

For the past two years there has been a protest from millers that too much attention has been paid to developing the stronger varieties of wheat, and too little attention has been paid to developing a Soft White wheat, for crackers and other purposes, other than bread. This subject is one for the earnest consideration of all the Agricultural Crop Improvement Ass'ns and agricultural experiment stations. White wheat is grown to a very limited extent in C. F. A. Territory. Most of it in Michigan and New York states, with some in Ohio.—Frank H. Tanner, sec'y Ohio Millers Ass'n.

Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n Defeated.

As the months and the years roll by there is fast accumulating a record against the pools of failure to give members the promised profits. It costs something to maintain the pool organization, and it is not surprising that many farmers are quitting the pools that fail to make good the extravagant promises of the promoters.

This was brought out by the court in the suit by the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n against Waid Heter to enforce his marketing contract with the pool. The pool not only lost its suit and had to pay the costs but the findings of the District Court of Rice County, Kansas, are a startling presentation of fraud and misrepresentation. The official finding is that

Said Marketing Agreement, among other things, provided:

Section 5. The Ass'n shall pool or mingle the wheat of the grower with wheat of a like variety, quality or grade delivered by other growers. The Ass'n shall classify wheat by quality, grade, variety or any other commercial standards, and this classification shall be conclusive.

Section 6. The Ass'n agrees to resell such wheat, together with wheat of like variety, quality, grade and classification, delivered by other growers under similar contracts, at the best price obtainable by it under market conditions; and to pay over the net amount received therefrom, as payment in full, to the grower and growers named in contracts similar thereto, according to the value of the wheat delivered by each of them, after deducting the expenses, etc.

Section 7. (a) The grower agrees that his wheat shall be so mingled and that the net returns therefrom less all costs, advances and charges, shall be credited and paid to him on a proportional basis, considering all differentials and adjustments out of the receipts from the sale of all wheat of like variety, quality, grade and classification.

That at the time defendant signed said Marketing Agreement he had on hand old wheat of the 1922 crop which he delivered to the Ass'n at Saxman in June, 1923, which wheat was settled for by the Ass'n as comprising a part of the 1922 wheat pool. That for said wheat delivered by defendant in the 1922 pool, he received from the Ass'n a net price of 79.37c per bushel exclusive of storage. That during and immediately after harvest in 1923, defendant delivered to plaintiff Ass'n at Saxman, Kansas, all his entire crop, less feed and seed requirements, which wheat was settled for by plaintiff Ass'n as part of its 1923 pool. That all wheat delivered by defendant to plaintiff Ass'n from his 1922 and 1923 crop was settled for on the basis of 12% protein.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

That defendant was induced to sign said Application for membership and said Marketing Agreement by the following representations made to him by plaintiff's agent and representative, Schofield, which misrepresentations were material, were relied upon by defendant, and were false, to-wit:

a. That the Ass'n on that date, May 25, 1923, had already advanced to its members on wheat delivered in its 1922 pool, the sum of \$1.05 per bushel and that the Ass'n then had funds out of the sale of such wheat sufficient to make an additional payment of several cents to its members on their 1922 wheat.

b. That the Ass'n had paid and was paying to its members, as an advance at the time of delivery of wheat by them, an amount equal to 70% of the Kansas City price of wheat at the time of delivery and which payment was followed by later additional payments.

c. That the Ass'n was advancing, at date of delivery of wheat by its members, a price equal to the total price paid by elevators for such wheat and in addition was making additional later payments.

d. That the Ass'n marketed its wheat only to millers and exporters and ignored the Boards of Trade and professional grain men in selling its members' wheat.

e. That it was settling with its members for wheat delivered by them to it on a protein basis.

f. That between Sterling and Alden, in Rice County, Alden farmers had signed up practically solid with plaintiff Ass'n.

g. That in marketing its members' wheat, it cut out all middle men and saved all middle men's profits.

h. That the government was behind plaintiff Ass'n and had loaned the Ass'n three million dollars.

i. That all its agents and employees were bonded.

That each and all of the above representations made to defendant by plaintiff's agent were false and were relied upon by defendant.

That plaintiff Ass'n made no protein analysis of the wheat delivered to it by defendant from his 1922 and 1923 crops but mingled and pooled said wheat with wheat of other varieties and qualities and plaintiff Ass'n did not resell defendant said wheat together with wheat of like variety, quality, grade and class delivered by other growers under similar contracts, but defendant's wheat was mixed and sold and accounted for by plaintiff Ass'n with other wheat delivered by other growers of a different quality and commercial standard. That all wheat delivered by plaintiff's members at Saxman from the harvest of 1922 and 1923 was pooled as of equal quality and of the same protein content, regardless of the protein content of each member's wheat and plaintiff made settlement with all its members at Saxman, including defendant, for their 1922 and 1923 crops on the basis of the same protein analysis although the wheat of such different members necessarily differed in protein content and was of different values. That the mixing, marketing and accounting of defendant's wheat with other wheat not of similar variety, quality and commercial standard, constituted a breach by plaintiff of said Marketing Agreement.

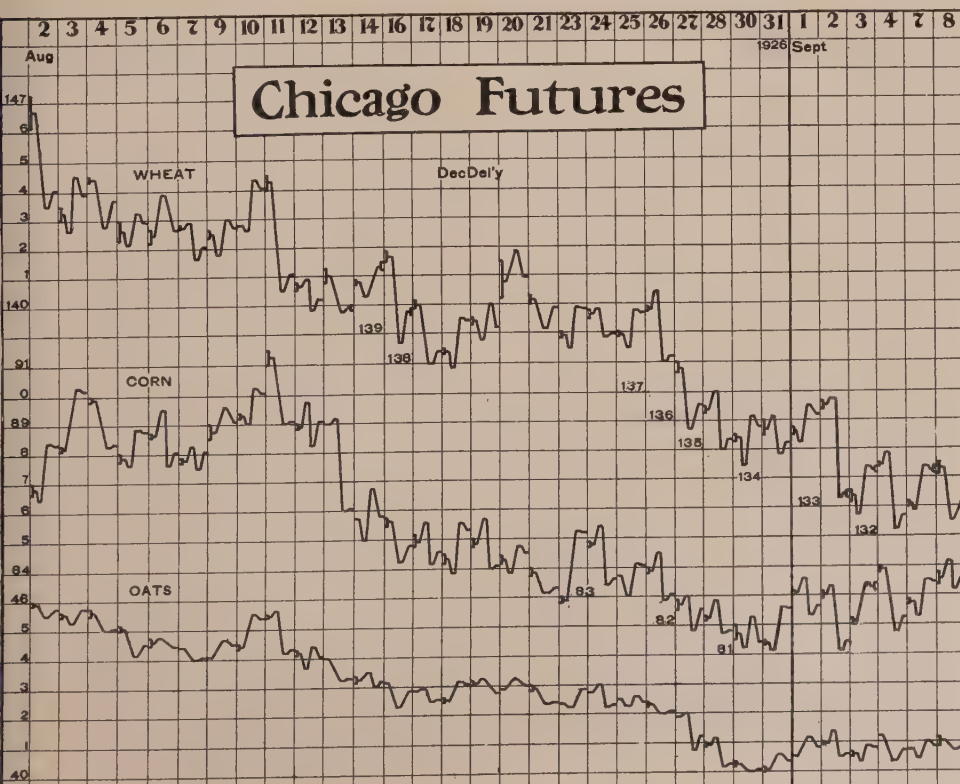
That because of the material false representations made by plaintiff through its agent to defendant which were relied upon by defendant and which induced him to sign his Application for Membership and the Marketing Agreement with plaintiff, same were void and not binding upon defendant.

That the Marketing Agreement entered into with plaintiff by defendant and defendant's Application for membership in plaintiff Ass'n were two separate instruments and even had defendant, as a matter of law, waived the fraud practiced upon him in procuring his membership application by thereafter voting as a member, he did not thereby waive the fraud practiced upon him in procuring his execution of said Marketing Agreement. As a matter of law, defendant might continue to be a member of plaintiff Ass'n without thereby admitting the validity of each and every contract that he might have entered into with plaintiff Ass'n.

I conclude as a matter of law, that as the Marketing Agreement between plaintiff and defendant was procured by fraud and as plaintiff breached said Marketing Agreement with defendant and as defendant is not estopped to reply upon such fraud and breach and has not waived such fraud and breach that plaintiff is not entitled to recover herein and that defendant should have judgment against plaintiff for the costs of this action.

A meeting of wheat pool interests of the world is scheduled to be held in Kansas City on March 16, 1927.

The grain business is much better than last season and the new futures wheat market is making splendid progress.—R. D. McCausland, Sec'y, Seattle Merchants Exchange.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 4.—Corn is fair but late, consequently a late fall will be necessary to properly mature the crop.—F. C. Martens.

Chillicothe, Ill., Sept. 3.—Had heavy rain night of Aug. 31, about 6 inches fell. Much creek bottom corn is now in water to the ears. About 300 acres of wheat on higher land still in the shock tho has depreciated 50% in value.—W. R. Guyer, Guyer Grain Co.

Malta, Ill., Aug. 26.—Crops with us are good. Winter wheat is good quality and running from 25 to 35 bus. per acre. Oats are very uneven, averaging from 30 to 70 bus. The late oats are the poorest test, running about 23 to 24, the early from 26 to 32. Corn prospects are very good here but need good weather without frost until Oct. 1.—Geo. F. Ollmann.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 8.—Unthreshed grain has been further damaged as a result of a cloudy and rainy week. Warm, dry, sunshiny weather, with late frost, is needed to mature the corn crop. Heavy to excessive rains fell over much of central Illinois and the resulting local floods damaged crops.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Walton, Ill., Aug. 25.—Threshing is barely started here and grain is in very poor condition owing to the excessive rains. Wheat yields about 20 bus. from reports to date. Oats vary considerably in yield and weight, some as light as 20 lbs., yields as low as 6 bus. Corn looks good but will require at least 40 days more to mature enough to be out of frost. Some old corn on farms yet to be marketed.—Oscar Berga, mgr., Walton Co-operative Co.

IOWA.

Ventura, Ia., Aug. 25.—Oats are good weight here but too much rain has hurt the grade.—W. J. Lenard, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Morning Sun, Ia., Sept. 8.—Threshing all cleaned up but three or four jobs. Rained all forenoon today.—W. C. Boyle, Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.

KANSAS.

Lebanon, Kan., Sept. 2.—Crops are a complete failure this year but farmers talk of sowing wheat again as forage pasture will mean lots to them this winter—the hay crop was never as short. Farmers are selling off all of their surplus stock, even the housewife is parting with her chickens.—C. M. Isom, sec'y-treas., Lebanon Mill & Elvtr. Co.

MINNESOTA.

Argyle, Minn., Sept. 3.—Wet weather which has prevailed the past few days has delayed threshing operations and has resulted in some damage to grain in shocks.—Farmers & Merchants Elevator Co.

Jasper, Minn., Aug. 30.—Crops in this vicinity are rather poor. Oats going about 25 bus., barley about 20 and flax about 8 to 10. Corn looks good, the best for several years.—D. C. Pederson, agt., Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Ellsworth, Minn., Aug. 25.—Oats crop very light, varying from 8 to 58 bus. per acre due to the drought. Recent rains have helped the corn, pastures and fall feed in stubble fields.—Earl Bowen, mgr., Davenport Elvtr. Co.

MONTANA.

Outlook, Mont., Sept. 3.—Threshing returns indicate an average yield of about 20 bus. per acre of wheat that will grade about 50% under No. 1 durum.—O.

NEBRASKA.

Sutherland, Neb., Aug. 25.—The corn crop is all burned up. Will have to ship in some corn.—R. I. Shappell.

Union, Neb., Aug. 29.—Corn will not make over 35% of a normal crop. Wheat is practically all gone, only two cars left.—McCarthy & Shin.

Foster, Neb., Aug. 26.—The writer has just returned from a vacation trip covering the

entire east end of the state and estimates the corn yield will be an average of 30 bus. or possibly a trifle less.—X.

Lodge Pole, Neb., Aug. 24.—Our wheat crop was very good; I think four million bushels is a fair estimate for same. We also have a very good barley crop here; I believe there will be about 250 cars of this grain shipped out of this county.—Carlson Peterson Grain Co.

Sidney, Neb., Aug. 23.—Our crops are not unusual, however they are very good. Winter wheat is making about 25 bus. and spring wheat about 20 bus. per acre. Oats and barley are yielding fair, some fields are very good and some not yielding so much.—Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Manfred, N. D., Aug. 24.—Crops are very light around here.—Axel L. LeGrand, mgr., Manfred Co-op. Grain Co.

Greene (Renville County), N. D., Aug. 23.—Crops here will be about one-third normal.—A. E. Witt, agt., Minnekota Elvtr. Co.

Northwood, N. D., Sept. 4.—Wheat will average about 10 bus. per acre No. 1 dark and No. 1 northern.—The Great Western Grain Co.

Des Lacs, N. D., Aug. 25.—Crops are poor, not much grain moving yet on account of the excessive rainfall.—Iver Johnson, mgr., Des Lacs Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Harvey, N. D., Sept. 3.—Crops are spotted. We have about half a normal yield. Movement has been held up because of too much rain.—D. Raugust, mgr., Raugust & Paul.

OHIO.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio State crop report claims 5,000,000 bus. oats have been lost within the state on account of the wet weather.

New Salem, O., Aug. 30.—Wheat crop best ever put up until the wet weather set in which was July 28. Is averaging 30 bus. per acre and weighing 62 lbs.—C. N. Berry & Son.

OKLAHOMA.

Tyrone, Okla., Aug. 26.—This country is still suffering from a long drought.—A. J. Hughes Grain Co.

Woodward, Okla., Aug. 23.—We have enjoyed an excellent season here with a good run of wheat.—J. W. Githens, mgr., Wheat Growers Elvtr. Co.

Pryor, Okla., Aug. 26.—We are having frequent rains which is injuring the cotton but making some of the corn.—Hogan Hayden Grain Co.

Gracemont, Okla., Aug. 30.—Have the best corn we have had for several years. Having lots of rain, tho, too much for the cotton.—C. A. Downing, C. A. Downing Elvtr. Co.

Guymon, Okla., Aug. 26.—This section has produced more wheat this year than it ever has before, and this town has luckily suffered little from car shortage.—P. S. Huttie, agt., Light Grain & Mfg. Co.

Beaver, Okla., Sept. 3.—The wheat crop in the Texas and Oklahoma "Panhandles" this year was the biggest ever raised. The wheat movement, however, is about over, only a few loads coming in each day. Most of the farmers sold their wheat at threshing time and the amount stored is small due to the high prices prevailing during July and August.—Leonard Grain Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Canning, S. D., Aug. 24.—Have no crops this year.—Agt., Frank Pettyjohn Elvtr.

TEXAS.

Booker, Tex., Sept. 1.—This is the largest crop year we have experienced in this country.—Percy J. Gheen, mgr., Booker Equity Exchange.

Spearman, Tex., Sept. 2.—Have fine prospect for maize and kafir crop this year and quite a large acreage in.—C. H. Ging, mgr., Scott Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—Less than one-third of the timothy seed crop had left growers' hands by Aug. 24, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The movement has been much slower than usual and than last year and three years ago, when 50% had been sold, but faster than two years ago, when only 15% had been sold up to a corresponding date. Movement this year has been slowest in eastern South Dakota, southern Minnesota and northeastern Iowa, and most rapid in northeastern Missouri and southwestern Iowa.

Temperatures Low for Corn.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—The condition of corn is reported at 73.0 per cent of normal and indicates a crop of 2,693,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,648,000,000 (ours) and 2,577,000,000 (official) last month. A frost before Oct. 1 or Oct. 9 would probably reduce the estimate materially. The average frost date north of Springfield, Illinois, is about Oct. 9. Recent showers will keep corn green another two weeks before it can begin to dry out. At nights, on several occasions recently, the minimum temperatures in the northern half of the belt have already been just at the minimum for corn development, i. e., 55 degrees.

Oats production estimated from threshing returns, which are too few for careful estimates in some sections, is 1,277,000,000 bushels and compares with 1,277,000,000 (ours) and 1,311,000,000 (official) last month.

Spring wheat production is about 214,000,000 bushels. The official is expected at 226,000,000, compared to 213,000,000 (official) and 188,000,000 (ours) last month.

Indicated production of winter wheat, 621,000,000 bushels, compared with our 601,000,000 last month.

Barley production, 189,000,000 bushels, or wo millions more than our last estimate.

Rye crop, 42,500,000 bushels.

Flaxseed is expected to exceed official of 19,100,000 bushels last month.

The pars used allow for probable rather than average abandonment since June 25.—R. O. Cromwell, Statist, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Corn Crop Improves.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—August was a fairly wet month in contrast with July, which was dry. The rains interfered with harvesting and threshing, but helped growing crops, especially corn. Crop conditions improved, moderately, with present indications that aggregate crop production will be as large as last year and nearly average. The wheat yield per acre is about 7% above average; corn condition, although improving, is still rated about 5% below average; oats are 14% below average.

In the last week of August the condition of the crop was 72.7% of normal compared with a ten-year average of 77.1% of normal; that is a condition of 94.4% of the ten-year average, a month ago the condition was 91.8% of the ten-year average. The condition forecasts a yield per acre of 26.5 bus. and a total crop of 2,632,818,000 bus. Last year's crop was 2,905,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years 2,910,000,000 bus.

The condition of spring wheat, 58.6% of normal compares with a ten-year average of 68.0% of normal, thus being 86.2% of the ten year average. A month ago the condition was 84.6%, and on July 1, 76.8% of the ten year average. The condition forecasts a yield per acre of 10.4 bus. and a total production of 218,005,000 bus. A month ago our forecast, and the government's also, was 213,000,000 bus.; the crop last year was 271,000,000 bus. Estimates this month of the yield per acre of winter wheat production are 630,000,000. Our estimate for winter and spring wheat combined is 848,000,000. The final return is more likely to be slightly over this total, and 850,000,000 may represent the total crop this year against 666,000,000 last year.—Nat C. Murray, Statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Northwest Threshing Conditions Ideal.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 1.—The weather conditions, since our last report, have been almost ideal for the threshing of grain. Until the past two days, there have been but few rains and the condition of the grain is now much better than the earlier threshed. Nearly all of our correspondents report the unusually spotted condition of all crops.

There has probably been some reduction in the wheat crop, since the estimates of Aug. 1. With the exception of wheat that was wet in the shock, the quality is generally high. In some of the dryer districts, however, the wheat is lighter in weight. The best yields of wheat reported are in the Red River Valley, the northern tier of counties in North Dakota and the valleys in central Montana. A few points report yields as high as 30 to 35 bushels to the acre, but these are very exceptional.

In the northeastern quarter of North Dakota, the durum crop is very good. There have been some excellent yields and the quality is also high. Smut is quite prevalent, and this will have a tendency to affect the price.

Later threshing returns indicate that barley and oats are running slightly under earlier estimates. With the exception of Minnesota and northeastern North Dakota, these crops are considerably below normal. Many places that usually have a surplus of barley and oats are now making inquiry for these grains to be shipped in for seed next spring.

The rains of two weeks ago have been of great help to corn and the recent warm

rather has been favorable for its development. In some districts corn on sandy soil was hurt by the heat. There are still prospects for a very good crop in a large part of South Dakota, where the other feed grains were a failure. We have also a number of very good reports on corn in North Dakota, and as there have been no frosts, up to this time, some of it may mature.

Our correspondents generally report a spotted condition in the flax crop. Earlier threshing turns do not seem to be up to expectations. The crop, probably, will show a heavy mixture of weeds, as the weeds have been exceptionally abundant this year. The best fields are reported in the northeastern quarter of North Dakota and the northwestern Minnesota.

The conditions have been favorable for plowing, and this work is being rushed as fast as possible. There should be considerably more than the average amount of fall plowing accomplished this season.—W. G. Hudson, Vanusen-Harrington Co.

From Abroad.

Latvia flax yields are reported poorer than in those of last season.

Russia: Total production of the forthcoming crop is estimated at 2,820,000,000 bus., which is 6,000,000 bus. more than last year, according to experts.

France can expect very little help from Algeria and Morocco this year in meeting its wheat needs. Morocco's wheat crop is hardly average in quantity.

Poland: The Ulen Corporation of New York City is understood to have the general contract for the erection of four elevators to cost some three million dollars.

Czechoslovakia crop harvest has begun, but it is indicated that the grain will be inferior and the quantity below normal as a result of diverse weather conditions.

Russia: Estimates of the grain shipments passing Constantinople for the week ended Aug. 9, derived from the most authoritative reports available in Constantinople, were as follows: Wheat, 410,000 bus.; barley, 527,000 bus.; corn, 1,000 bus.; and rye, 66,000 bus.

Belgium: Wheat prospects, the harvesting of which began during the first week of September, are fair; the area planted was larger than that of last year. The rye crop has been cut and has given a good yield, but the barley crop, so harvested, is below normal. The flax crop is good.

Poland: At a recent session of the Economic Committee of Ministers it was decided, effective as of Aug. 1, to cancel the export duty of 5 zlotys (about \$1.60) per 100 kilos (220 pounds) on wheat since in view of favorable harvest prospects stocks are considered sufficient to fill domestic demand and leave a possible surplus for export.

Austria: The duty on wheat, rye, barley and oats has been increased from 1½ to 2 gold crowns per 100 kilos. When the average bi-monthly Vienna market price for wheat and barley falls below 32 or exceeds 38 schill., or the price for rye and oats falls below 24 or exceeds 28, the difference between the actual price and the fixed price where indicated will be added to or subtracted from the rate of 2 gold crowns up to a maximum rate of 4 or a minimum of ¼ gold crowns per 100 kilos (220 pounds).

Spain: As a result of the protests made by certain agricultural interests in Spain, relative to their inability to raise corn in competition with the imported product, the Spanish government has increased the duty on imported corn from 20 pesetas to 100 pesetas per metric ton (from 8 to 40 cents per bushel), also new phases of the royal decree of July 14 have recently come to light further providing that the importation of wheat is prohibited; the establishment of new flour mills with a capacity of more than 11 barrels daily is also prohibited.

Union of South Africa: The final estimate of the maize crop for the Union is now given by the Division of Economics and Markets as 9,500,000 bags of 200 lbs. each. The principal causes contributing to the low yield this season have been: (1) lack of rain during the ploughing season; (2) lack of moisture during the growing season; (3) cutworms, poor germination, etc., necessitating replanting sometimes as much as three or four times; (4) serious loss through ravages of top grub worm, and (5) short growing season where lands had to be replanted several times.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Liberal, Kan., Aug. 27.—The heavy wheat movement is over, the considerable of the crop is still back in the country.—U. W. Kent, mgr., Equity Exchange Ass'n.

Spearman, Tex., Sept. 2.—Movement of wheat is rather slow on account of the decline in prices; about one-half the crop has been marketed.—C. H. Ging, mgr., Scott Bros.

Underwood, Ia., Aug. 24.—No grain moving here as there are too many feeders due to our proximity to the Omaha market. New corn will be equal to the average the last five years.—J. J. Wobbe.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Redtop seed movement has been slower than last year and than usual. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that about 10% of the crop had left growers' hands by Aug. 24, com-

Barley Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	5,595	349,809	.....	325,456
Chicago	1,567,000	1,860,000	.....	617,000
Cincinnati	8,400	4,200	.....	.....
Duluth	576,102	3,200,260	306,292	2,261,971
Ft. William	678,889	328,998	2,174,092	845,371
Fort Worth	78,400	56,000	18,200	7,000
Kansas City	32,000	96,000	19,200	39,000
Milwaukee	1,123,820	2,443,535	153,399	551,345
Minneapolis	1,414,490	3,788,690	505,350	2,804,630
Montreal	3,212,971	844,006	2,012,906	814,222
New Orleans	4,200	11,200	.....	.....
New York	1,355,400	1,049,000	848,000	1,483,000
Omaha	180,800	225,000	121,600	158,400
Peoria	113,400	79,800	44,800	38,600
Philadelphia	.....	54,400	.....	73,379
St. Louis	121,600	208,000	9,600	64,000
Seattle	63,000	147,000	.....	.....
Superior	615,498	3,406,234	483,895	2,483,285
Toledo	8,400	12,000	.....	2,865

Rye Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	23,413	8,520	.....	392,691
Chicago	286,000	98,000	10,000	111,000
Cincinnati	28,000	44,800	5,600	8,400
Duluth	565,171	429,935	402,790	53,769
Ft. William	119,193	138,789	60,942	604,933
Ft. Worth	7,000	4,200	.....	1,400
Indianapolis	53,200	24,000	32,000	21,000
Kansas City	171,000	37,400	79,500	19,800
Milwaukee	127,350	73,165	22,650	33,800
Minneapolis	466,480	979,340	96,400	243,450
Montreal	1,017,364	3,663,419	471,302	3,823,178
New Orleans	18,200	12,600	.....	.....
New York	921,500	399,000	.....	182,000
Omaha	190,400	169,400	161,000	121,800
Peoria	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400
Philadelphia	4,824	6,045	.....	.....
St. Louis	61,100	76,700	22,100	42,900
Seattle	5,600	4,200	.....	.....
Superior	227,904	271,489	96,612	26,849
Toledo	46,800	12,000	13,620	3,380

Corn Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	21,747	80,903	.....	.....
Chicago	2,769,000	7,784,000	3,851,000	8,872,000
Cincinnati	646,800	431,800	442,400	343,000
Duluth	13,375	13,440	.....	24,439
Fort Worth	110,600	242,200	15,400	50,400
Indianapolis	889,000	1,496,000	712,000	1,208,000
Kansas City	904,500	1,403,750	726,000	846,250
Milwaukee	214,600	430,680	166,375	179,893
Minneapolis	656,420	453,000	309,860	233,830
Montreal	45,947	126,089	.....	.....
New Orleans	463,506	294,000	489,279	440,340
New York	117,000	61,600	.....	2,000
Omaha	1,475,800	750,400	1,068,200	171,200
Peoria	1,475,800	2,004,450	653,700	1,116,150
Philadelphia	30,910	43,121	.....	.....
St. Joseph	915,000	855,000	606,000	559,500
St. Louis	1,331,800	1,895,400	1,019,010	877,302
Seattle	2,240,000	1,876,000	.....	.....
Superior	14,379	14,000	.....	.....
Toledo	253,750	197,500	122,215	75,090
Wichita	21,600	109,300	.....	36,000

pared with 40% last year, 20% two years ago, 5% three years ago, and 21%, the average for 1919-1925 up to the corresponding date. Growers have been dissatisfied with prevailing prices and many of them are holding their seed for 25c.

Illegal Sale of Stock by Farmers Elevator Co.

The Supreme Court of Michigan on July 22, 1926, decided in favor of Floy N. Coe in her suit against the Portland Farmers Elevator Co. to rescind a purchase of stock and recover the money paid therefor.

The elevator company on Oct. 23, 1920, sold to plaintiffs \$1,100 of its capital stock without first having applied to the Michigan Securities Commission to make such sale under the law of 1915 then in force.

The defense was that the repeal of the law of 1915 in 1923 had the effect of abolishing plaintiffs' right of action; the court, however, held that the sale of stock was illegal when made.

Except where expressly exempted by statute farmers elevator companies are subject to all the laws the same as other business enterprises.—209 N. W. Rep. 829.

CONSOLIDATION of grain firms at country stations having an oversupply of elevators has resulted in a material reduction of the overhead expenses of marketing the grain of the tributary territory, with the natural result that better facilities are soon provided for placing grain in marketable condition and expediting its handling to the common advantage of all concerned.

A Record Truck Load.

Jasper, Minn.—On Aug. 5th, 1926, we received a record truck load of barley. The gross was 16,200, tare 6,400 and net 9,800 lbs.—Atlas Elevator Co., D. C. Pederson, Agt.

Oats Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	111,459	390,131	39,293	120,000
Chicago	7,752,000	14,251,000	2,426,000	5,685,000
Cincinnati	522,000	528,000	138,000	220,000
Duluth	117,489	3,705,949	106,375	2,535,368
Ft. William	855,105	1,191,312	2,006,201	3,561,213
Fort Worth	926,000	937,000	66,000	224,000
Indianapolis	1,786,000	2,036,000	1,102,000	1,414,000
Kansas City	470,000	4,632,500	260,000	553,500
Milwaukee	2,382,120	3,152,250	472,600	1,532,014
Minneapolis	4,641,430	10,760,770	754,920	1,983,630
Montreal	2,812,778	6,373,385	1,137,916	8,190,344
New Orleans	158,000	102,000	76,971	76,378
New York	876,000	4,156,000	140,000	1,597,000
Omaha	1,660,000	3,904,000	1,406,000	1,538,000
Peoria	1,328,000	1,685,800	630,100	956,900
Philadelphia	132,274	1,158,300	124,949	700,080
St. Joseph	262,000	228,000	112,000	88,000
St. Louis	2,356,000	2,602,000	1,498,000	2,146,000
Seattle	116,000	218,000	.....	.....
Superior	95,750	1,467,670	113,678	1,861,762
Toledo	1,022,850	2,222,200	396,065	1,697,030
Wichita	43,500	99,000	7,500	6,000

Wheat Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	4,436,718	1,688,508	1,744,414	1,774,318
Chicago	14,907,000	5,337,000	10,605,000	4,956,000
Cincinnati	1,556,800	1,456,000	617,400	383,600
Duluth	4,627,808	3,795,829	1,915,210	3,829,851
Ft. William	1,788,294	1,974,128	10,471,143	8,892,351
Fort Worth	6,630,400	1,583,400	189,200	145,600
Galveston	.....	.....	10,904,978	.....
Houston	1,103,200	*1,971,200	664,548	*1,246,000
Indianapolis	1,530,000	861,000	468,000	312,000
Kansas City	17,073,000	8,567,100	8,356,600	3,624,750
Milwaukee	2,077,600	1,089,200	1,969,342	1,201,933
Minneapolis	11,368,290	18,309,200	2,913,150	5,634,230
Montreal	8,626,023	10,970,390	9,071,023	11,490,398
New Orleans	1,015,795	655,200	656,424	1,112,791
New York	7,282,100	5,296,800	4,030,000	3,714,000
Omaha	4,603,200	3,494,400	3,010,000	2,525,600
Peoria	381,600	248,550	355,200	220,800
Philadelphia	2,121,036	1,281,852	1,010,132	1,148,185
St. Joseph	1,699,600	1,475,600	413,000	623,000
St. Louis	5,699,400	4,240,600	3,501,713	3,793,452
Seattle	2,783,200	1,360,800	658,118	14,904
Superior	3,478,599	3,167,318	995,680	1,909,916
Texas City	.....	.....	1,127,000	.....
Toledo	4,046,000	827,535	618,715	61,465
Wichita	2,821,300	2,131,650	2,037,150	1,007,100

*July.

Houston Port Commission's Elevator for Export Grain.

Houston, Texas, has long enjoyed a splendid jobbing trade in grain and feedstuffs, but most of the shipments have been in even weight bags. The completion of the million bushel fireproof elevator of the American Maid Flour Mills last year gave the port facilities for loading 20,000 bus. of grain in bulk into the holds of ocean going vessels, and the recent completion of the Port Commission's 1,000,000 bus. reinforced concrete elevator doubles the port's facilities for handling bulk grain for export.

The South Texas Grain Co.'s elevator at Houston has storage room for 300,000 bus., but it is not located so as to load to boats.

Houston is located 50 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, at the terminus of a ship channel controlled by the Port Commission. Altho important in the cotton export trade, Houston has not figured largely in grain exports on account of the lack of elevator facilities for transferring grain from cars to ships.

Houston is served by many direct trunk lines of railroad, and has 50 steamship lines reaching all the important grain importing countries of the globe. With trackage for 3,500 cars at the Port Commission's elevator and machinery for unloading 100 cars of grain per day of 8 hours, Houston is expected to do much to relieve the periodic congestion of grain movement in the Southwest and to handle a considerable portion of grain exported via the Gulf. The Public Elevator tracks are so arranged that the inbound loaded cars will never be interfered with by the outbound empty cars, and besides the trackage at the elevator each of the road haul lines has trackage for several thousand cars.

The plant comprises track shed, working house, storage annex, grain drier, boiler house, dust house and shipping gallery.

THE WORKING HOUSE is of reinforced concrete construction except the brick curtain walls. The building is 80 by 61 ft. 6 ins., and 194 ft. 6 ins. high from base of rail to roof. The elevator legs stand down in a pit 8 ft. 8 ins. deeper than the basement, which is 13 ft. to ceiling. The work floor is 23 ft. 6 in. Above are the bins, 68 ft. 6 ins. to floor of conveyor gallery to storage, the bin floor being 9 ft. 6 ins. higher up. The bin story is 18 ft.; spouting floor, 16 ft. 6 ins.; scale floor and garner floor each 21 ft., and top floor 16 ft. 6 ins.

The work floor contains a No. 10 Monitor Oat Clipper with a capacity of 1,200 bus. hourly and a No. 12 style B Monitor Warehouse Separator, furnished by the Huntley Mfg. Co. The clipper is driven by a 60-h.p., and the separator by a 15-h.p. motor. Also on the work floor are the four belts convey-

ing grain out of the plant for loading into boats along the dock.

Above the work floor are the bins, all rectangular, the full-sized bins being 16 ft. square. The largest bin has a capacity for 13,030 bus.; 3 for 11,500, 2 for 11,250, 1 for 10,850 bus., numerous other bins ranging in capacity down to 4,010 bus., making a total capacity in the 31 bins of the working house of 205,140 bus.

On the bin floor are the Mayo Spouts, and two No. 2523 disc separator units, one mounted above the other for the separation of oats, barley and weed stems from wheat. On the spouting floor is the 30-inch belt to drier. On the scale floor are four 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scales, and a Richardson Automatic Scale. On the floor above are the four 3,000-bu. garners and on the top floor are the heads of the elevator legs and their drives. A toilet room and lavatory on the same floor are an added convenience.

Two receiving and two shipping legs each with a capacity of 25,000 bus. per hour have been installed. These have 2 rows of 8x8x18 in. buckets on a belt running over 96-inch head pulley, 24-inch boot pulley and 16-inch back leg idler. All pulleys are 40 inches wide. The leg casings are 3 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. 3 ins. inside, and, with the heads, are made of No. 12 steel. Four 150-h.p. electric motors drive the legs by silent chain transmission and reduction to countershaft and roller chain transmission and reduction to head shaft, the chain being furnished by the Link-Belt Co.

One additional leg has been installed to serve the drier, cleaner and clipper. This has a 84-inch head pulley, the drier leg having one row of 7x7x16 in. buckets, and the drive being by silent chain and roller chain reducing the speed from 570 at the motor to 105 at the countershaft and 28.7 r.p.m. at the head shaft.

THE TRACK SHED is 112 ft. by 48 ft. 6 ins., covering two tracks and the car dumper. It is built of structural steel, with rolling steel doors closing the track openings. Four hoppers are provided, one for the car dumper and three for hand unloading for special lots, with 3 pairs of power showels; one double drum car puller in basement of dumper shed to pull cars both ways on both tracks; one carloading spout and two 42-inch conveyor belts under the hoppers. The car puller is driven by a 75-h.p. motor. The dumper platform lifts cars endwise and sidewise and pours the grain out of the side doors, unloading a car in 8 minutes.

THE STORAGE ANNEX is 224 ft. 6 ins. by 64 ft. 6 ins., the steel reinforced concrete tanks being 80 ft. deep. The floor of the basement under the tanks is 4 ft. 6 ins. below ground level, and the ceiling 8 ft. 6 ins. above, giving 13 ft. of head room. The roof of the annex is 19 ft. above the tanks. There are 56 round bins each of 11,300 bus. capacity, and 39 interstice bins each of 2,800 bus. capacity,

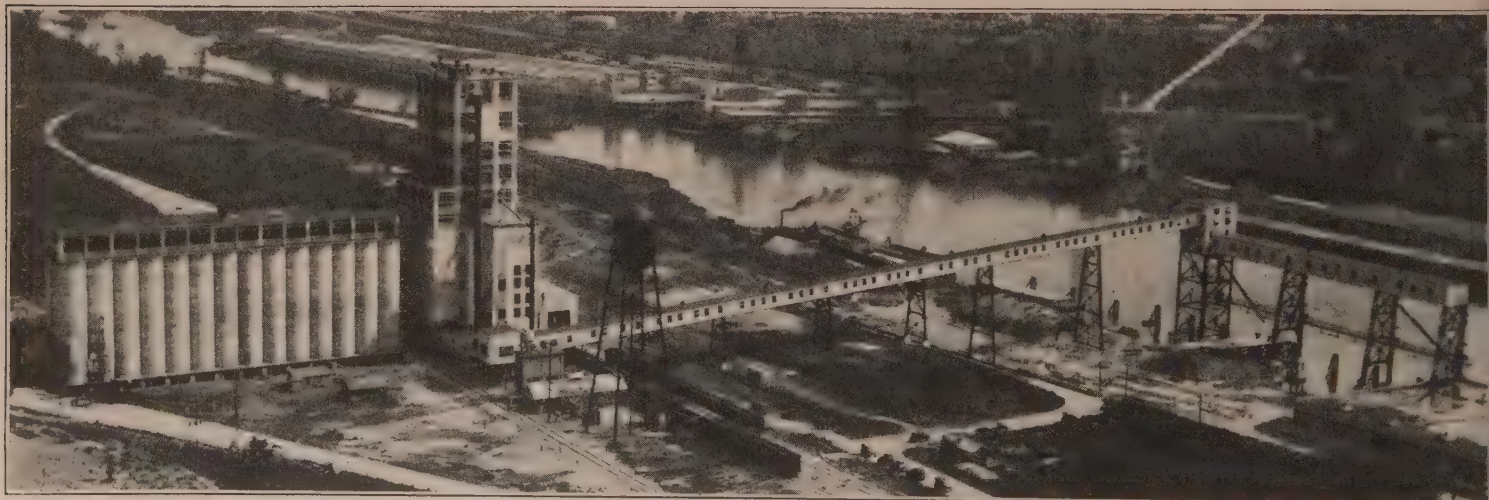
with a total capacity of 737,500 bus., making with the working house an aggregate capacity of 940,640 bus. The outer walls of the bins are 7 inches thick, the inner walls 6 inches; the inside diameter being 15 ft. 4 ins. Over the tanks are two 42-in. belts driven by 40-h.p. motors and in the basement are two similar belts for shipping.

THE DRIER is housed in a building 20x33 ft., parallel with the boiler house which is 33 ft., in which is the steam generator for the drier. The drier has a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour, using one fan, the air which is drawn thru the cooler being heated and blown thru the drier. It is equipped to dry grain either by the batch or continuous method. Special precautions were taken to prevent dust accumulations in the steam coils, for which purpose they are equipped with a blower device. The drier was supplied by the Willey-Ellis Co. The automatic Richardson Scale in the cupola of the working house discharges to garner in drier house or to adjacent working house bins. The cupola contains an auxiliary garner of 2,500 bus. capacity to receive grain from drier leg, the garner spouting to disc separator or to the automatic scale on scale floor. On the spouting floor of the cupola is a 30-inch conveyor which receives grain from all scales and discharges it to the garner in drier house.

THE SHIPPING CONVEYORS carry the grain out of the working house work floor across the railroad tracks and lengthwise of the docks, in galleries of steel, sided with asbestos. The first run of these conveyors is 170 feet to a tower, A, containing two electric motors of 40 h.p. to drive the 42-in. belts. From this tower a long gallery extends at right angles to carry the belts 600 feet, to the dock to tower B, which contains two motors of 100 h.p. on the top floor. At right angles the gallery then extends along the dock 232 feet. From the belts grain is run into ships thru dock spouts which are moved by cables and double drum winches.

Twenty-nine electric motors aggregating 2,250 h.p. drive the machinery with Link-Belt Silent Chain transmission. The current used comes from a central station and is 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Dust proof automatic starters of the remote push button type control the individual drives.

THE DUST COLLECTING system is well designed to eliminate the explosion hazard. Sixteen floor sweeps are provided over the bins in the storage and 4 floor sweeps on the bin floor of the working house. Cyclones for the oat clipper and the cleaner are located on the roof of the track shed, the dust going to a separator over the brick dust house. The fan for dust house is driven by a 10-h.p. electric motor. Large ventilators are provided in the roof over the storage annex. Additional safe-



Million Bushel Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Port Commission at Houston, Tex.

guards are the A. D. T. fire alarm service, a fire pump raising the pressure from the tank on the detached steel tower to 40 lbs. at the nozzle on the top floors of working house, there being two nozzles on each floor.

Future expansion of the plant has been generously provided for. The present storage can be duplicated alongside, and in the rear such increased storage can be again doubled. Alongside the present working house a second can be built without change in plan. All the conveyor galleries have arrangements for the installation of two additional conveyor belts, and a future gallery may be built in both directions from the present dock tower. In the present working house is room for two additional elevator legs to serve the cleaning machinery.

The sheet metal work, elevating machinery and conveyors were furnished by the Webster Mfg. Co. The plant was designed by the John S. Metcalf Co., and erected by the Fegles Construction Co.

The house is operated as a Public Elevator by the Port Commission, B. C. Allin being Director of the Port. Geo. S. Colby is supt. of the elevator and Jno. H. Upschulte is Chief Grain Inspector at Houston.

The Horse Ass'n of America has just published two leaflets entitled "News and Views" and "Pulling Contests 1926" which are available free, to those interested. Pulling contests with the Collins dynamometer were started in 1923. Three tests were held in two states. By 1925, five states had dynamometers and 78 contests were held. This year 177 contests are already scheduled in 13 states, besides a large number held or to be held in Canada. Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Ass'n of America, says: "One potent reason for such rapid increase lies in the fact that every team owner—farm or city—can participate and has a chance to win prizes; and the fact that virtually all contestants are local men increases community interest and develops pride in good teams."

New Corn Germination Test Method.

Miss Macy L. Spracher of Northrup, King & Company, Minneapolis, now secretary-treasurer of the Official Seed Analysts' Ass'n of North America, at the annual meeting of that body, which was held in conjunction with those of the Commercial Seed Analysts' Ass'n and the International Congress of Plant Science at Ithaca, New York, disclosed the following new method for making germination tests of corn.

In our laboratory, we have recently modified our method of test so that, leaving the temperature the same, we have been able to eliminate practically all the difficulty with the other factors and at the same time, hasten the completion of test two days.

Our method is as follows: use a sheet of heavy waxed paper as a foundation, on this place a moist paper towel. Space the hundred seed over the entire towel. Then cover with two moist towels and roll the four layers up like a rag doll, fastening the ends with small rubber bands.

To secure a uniform amount of moisture in each towel, we dip the towel and hold it up by the end, with one corner slightly lower, until the surplus water ceases to run off in a steady stream and begins to drip.

The moist towels above and below are pressed into close contact about the seed as the test is rolled.

Each kernel is separated and each has the same chance to absorb moisture. This close contact eliminates the spread of moulds. The waxed paper on the outside of the last layer of the roll prevents loss of moisture from evaporation and also acts as an insulation between layers to prevent the spreading of infection from diseased kernels or to prevent the test from growing together in a tangled mass.

On the third day, the test may be unrolled very easily and the upper towels turned back for counting. Very frequently, the test is complete on the third day but if not, the upper towels can be replaced and the test rolled up again. When left to the fourth or fifth day, the roots grow into the towels and it is more difficult to separate the towels unless they are very tough.

Our first intensive check on this method consisted of 189 samples put in at one time. These tests were all complete within five days. The results were checked against the records of three to five tests of each of these same lots of corn. The former tests had taken from six to eight days with an average of seven days. A summary of the comparison of results is as follows:

36 tests were just the same
77 tests were 1/4% above former tests
4 tests were 5/6% above former tests
17 tests were 7/15% above former tests

144 tests above
40 tests were 1/4% below former tests
5 tests were 5/6% below former tests

45 in very reasonable tolerance
10 tests were 7/10% below former tests

On the 189 samples, there was an average gain of 1% in germination. In time, there was a gain of two days.

The following table is a comparison of two tests of the same lot of corn, one rolled and one put in between the folds of toweling. These showed not only a marked difference in the presence of mould but considerable difference in the length and strength of sprouts.

Lot N-42, 4 days.	Test folded.	Test rolled.
Kernels, apparently dead	5	4
Kernels, very weak	6	1
Roots, fair—plumules not out of seed coat	22	0
Plumules just out to 1/2 in. long....	38	0
Plumules over 1/2 in. to 1 in. long....	28	10
Plumules 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 in. long.....	1	85

The rolled test was complete in four days but the folded test required six days. The six weak kernels remained weak and four of the twenty-two very slow and weak in their efforts to break through the seed coat.

I am thoroughly convinced that the rolled test has many advantages over the folded test. However, two precautions are necessary—use a good grade of waxed paper, and allow the surplus water to drain from the towels before putting in test.

The Nebraska 1925-26 pool handled 662,421 bus. of wheat. The general administrative expense was \$16,503 and the field service expense \$6,528, about 3 1/2 cents per bushel; and the management has ordered another 3 cents per bushel held out as a "reserve for contingencies." In other words, it admits taking 6 1/2 cents per bushel.

The Manitoba pool has 62 employees in its Winnipeg office; and the directors have authorized a deduction from the selling price of all grain of 1 per cent for a "commercial reserve." A deduction of 2 cents has been authorized for an "elevator reserve." A few more deductions and alert members will reserve the right to sell elsewhere.



Power Car Unloader in Port Commission Elevator at Houston, Tex.
[See front cover and facing page.]

What Is Wrong With the Country Elevator Business?

Buys at a Known Loss.

Browns, Ill.—I have a dealer friend who will buy grain on the market and give the farmer the rise in price, if any, before he delivers; and if the market declines, instead of following the market he will take in more grain on the old price when he knows the market is lower.—E. H. Morris.

Makes a Friend of His Competitor.

The trouble, in my estimation, is that most elevator men hate to see their competitor buy any grain, so they buy their stuff on too small a margin. Get in touch with your competitor and be his best friend. That is my studied practice and I find it pays. I hope some day to see all storage a thing of the past.—C. W. H.

Lenient in Grading and Liberal in Price.

West Union, Ill.—Any failures that might occur among the country elevator operators are brought about largely by dealers being overly anxious to do more than their share of the business by reaching out for stuff that is out of their territory, and to do this they have to be lenient in their grading as well as liberal in their prices. I know of competitors who do not take a dockage on wheat containing onion and other foreign matter.—Yours truly, Ben Forsyth.

Too Much Crop Dope Broadcasted.

Havana, Ill.—In our humble opinion as to what is wrong with the grain business it might be a good many improvements should be made in the Board of Trade. For instance, we had some wheat contracted for July and hedged on the Board which would show a nice profit. This wheat arrived the last day of July, grading No. 2 mixed, the buyers wanting to discount it 15c under July. This was strictly hard wheat, but they were unable to get the grade changed so we had to take \$1.54 and buy in our hedge at \$1.68. This condition certainly ought to be changed for the country grain dealers protection.

Another detriment to the grain dealer is the rapid change we often have in the wheat market. Less than a year ago the market opened up one morning 9c under the close the day before. This does not give us any chance to protect ourselves on grain but over night. In our immediate territory we have competition giving 90 days to six months storage. Naturally this makes it very hard for the one who is only giving thirty days free storage.

One of our agents who has been with the firm fifty years says the trouble with the farmer today is too much political bunk and listening to the farm advisor, who knows little or nothing about the grain business. Owing to the cheapness of corn, several farmers we know of were unable to take up their notes and square accounts with the grain dealer the past year.

I think there are too many opinions broadcast in the papers as to wheat conditions over the world. It seems when they want the market to go up they put out all the bull dope they can find and the next day the whole condition is changed by having showers or some one putting out bearish dope on account of the financial condition of European countries. If the grain dealers organization had some one out to secure reliable reports of the crops in other parts of the country it would certainly be a big help to the business. What we depend on now is what the big speculators want to give us and the government reports which are often wrong by several million bushel.—Very truly, E. T. McFadden.

Grain Cannot Be Handled on 2-Cent Margin.

Erie, Ill.—We are in a bad rut. Trying to handle grain on a 2c per bu. gross margin. I will defy any dealer to show me how it can be done.—R. & P.

Paying Too Much for Grain.

Greenfield, Ill.—One trouble with elevator men is jealousy. Each fearing the other will get more grain than himself pays more than he should for it.

Another trouble is option dealing with only a small amount of money to margin their trades, or in other words taking on too big a load.—E. D. Woolley & Son.

Steady or Advancing Markets Needed.

The writer in all his experience, which is about 20 years in Illinois, has never seen a market such as we have had during the last 18 months or to be exact from Feb. 1st, 1925, to July 1st, 1926. It has been a bear market with but few exceptions and they proved only temporary.

The average or perhaps 90% of grain elevator men do not hedge more than 10% of their grain. They are speculating continually on their cash grain expecting to get a rally to sell it on and generally sell it at a loss or very small profit if any. They held cash oats 2 years without hedges and sold them for less than they paid, besides paid taxes, insurance and interest.

Invariably the farmer sells his grain when market is starting down or it is on top and before elevator man gets his sold market is off another cut or two and he then will hold it for a rally which the elevator man during the last year has failed to see.

These markets move quicker than they did 10 years ago. At that time we would get a rally from a break and give one a chance to unload. Has anyone ever seen a market like we had in March, 1925? Is it any wonder there are failures among the country elevator operators? Feed storage is a bad practice but it would have made elevator operators rich instead of broke them in 1925.

Advancing money is a bad practice and no doubt caused some failures but this practice the writer believes is not followed much any more.

If all grain men had played the game safe, hedged their grain, they would have realized a profit on grain handled during 1925 and early in 1926. But as stated the majority do not hedge regardless of what you may hear to the contrary. Quite often you hear an elevator man say, Well I would like some advice about putting my hedges out. Do you think we will get an advance? That's speculation not hedging. For over 40 years with but few exceptions oats bot in harvest time and held until following February would make money without hedges. But not so on last two crops.

Keep the market from declining continually for 6 months at a time and there won't be many failures. There is no remedy. Either advise them to hedge all their grain. "They will not make much money this way but they will keep from bankruptcy," or give them markets like they had 10 years ago. Give us steady markets and failures will be very scarce. This of course is within human power. But the secret is in markets that has caused these failures and each individual or firm must use their own judgment. Either play the game safe and hedge or if conditions return the same as they were prior to 1925 they will all make money following their old system.—F. S.

The Human Hog to Blame.

St. Francisville, Ill.—The Grain Trades' greatest pest is the Human Hog—the fellow that thinks he is smarter than any other dealer, and pays more than grain is worth in the terminal market in order to make his neighbors lose money. He expects to make it back on test and weight but that day has passed. When grain men get back to believing in living and letting live every dealer will make money.—St. Francisville Farmers Elevator Co., M. J. Fitzgerald, mgr.

Not Taking Sufficient Margin.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—Losses are caused by dealers not taking enough profit on goods sold, and by operating in grain on too small a margin. This mistake is made by managers who do not keep books so as to know their losses and gains. Should every manager make a report every month showing his loss and gain and should those reports be correct? How could he fail?

Of course storing grain and holding grains are bad practices and any operator who does is taking serious chances.

Better by far sell grain as it comes in and take your profit, a fair profit should satisfy any board of directors and if you have a fair profit all is well.—Very truly, J. C. Welch, mgr.

Quick Market Reports and Slow Railroad Service to Blame.

Donnellson, Ill.—The radio market instead of the "great boon" to the grain trade is a detriment. Every farmer gets the market and if there is a 2c rise in the market he demands it. The elevator operator can't get that wheat on the market under 3 to 5 days. Under the old system the dealer had the markets 24 hours or longer ahead of the farmer. In our locality the railroads are entirely too slow getting our shipments to market, and often slow in getting cars to our elevators. The railroad freight rates are entirely too high. None of the railroad employees put in as long hours as we elevator operators and draw twice as much money and we pay for it in high freight rates.—Yours truly, Donnellson Farmers Equity, J. M. Hampton.

Consolidation and Wider Margins.

Woodland, Ill.—The main things causing trouble for the country grain dealers are: 1. Advancing too much money to their customers. 2. Storage of grain. 3. Giving the raise of the market. 4. Not buying by grade. 5. Buying on too small margin. 6. Too many elevators.

Numbers 5 and 6 are the main points of trouble. 5. The buyers are buying on the same old margins that they did 20-odd years ago, while the overhead expenses have doubled and in some cases trebled those of 20 years ago.

6. Should be gotten by with by consolidating stations that have two or more elevators into one firm, thus doubling and in some cases tripling your business with practically one-half or one-third the overhead expenses. Something should be done and that quick.

I would like to see some movement started whereby the grain dealer should get a fair return on his investment and for his experience.—C. O. Cavitt.

Heavy Discounts Earned by Damp Wheat and Oats.

Some country dealers seem to have been buying damp wheat and oats regardless of its condition, and at entirely too small a discount.

The first run of wheat was almost entirely No. 1 grade, but recent arrivals show only a very small percentage of that grade, the majority of the wheat being damp, a lot of it running from 16 to 17.5 moisture, and the test weight running down around 54 lbs. If there were only an occasional car of wheat of this character it would sell at a much smaller discount, but with storage filled in most markets, which prohibits the proper handling, sample wheat is selling from 10 to 25 cents discount, the latter covering wheat arriving in a heating condition. Damp oats are selling from 8 to 13 cents discount, and find few buyers at that.—Southworth & Co., Toledo.

Corn Out of Condition in Chicago Elevators.

An unusual situation has existed during the summer of 1926 in the handling of corn in the Chicago elevators, in that corn has been kept in store all thru the summer when in other years it would have moved out.

Several of the public warehousemen have found this corn going out of condition in their houses and a number of bins have been posted on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade for the information of whom it might concern, apprising the owners of the corn, holding the warehouse certificates, that they would have to take care of it.

Altho many bins were posted in several elevators the aggregate amount of corn out of condition was not large, considering the large amount of corn, about 20,000,000 bus., in store July 1. The corn out of condition is said to have amounted to 350,000 to 375,000 bus.

This corn was kiln-dried corn that went into store in December, January and February, at a time when the shippers in the country were in danger of suffering heavy discounts on grain having a large moisture content. The action of the elevator men at that time in taking the wet corn, drying it and putting it into store, while profitable to themselves, was even more beneficial to the market by aiding all shippers to get a better price for their corn, merchantable as well as sample corn.

In other years under normal conditions this corn would have moved out of the elevators in the spring; but this year the East was underselling Chicago and the corn stayed in the elevators. All inducement to ship the corn out was removed later when the distant futures went to a premium over the nearby deliveries, and those who had taken the corn from the elevator men on deliveries in January, February and May chose to hold it in store and sell the more deferred futures. There was a spread of 7 cents from July to September and it cost only 3 cents to carry the corn, and those who held the warehouse certificates had a sure profit of 4 cents per bushel, barring such an accident as the corn going out of condition. If a holder of certificates for 200,000 bus. had only some 30,000 bus. posted, the loss on the posted corn would be more than offset by the profits, a. the posted corn now is selling within a few cents of the price of cash corn at the present time.

Holders of warehouse certificates for corn dated December and January knew that they were taking a chance in holding the corn thru the germinating season and on thru the summer months, their hazard being increased by

the rule that a warehouseman having 500,000 bus. of No. 2 corn in store, with receipts dated at various dates, and finding some 20,000 bus. out of condition, must select the oldest outstanding certificate on which to apply the contents of the bin going out of condition. Altho a warehouse certificate was issued in December corn received into the house in February going out of condition in July could be delivered on the December dated certificate instead of the sound corn received into the house in December.

The interests holding the posted corn are said to be scattered, but are men experienced in the business, and it is thought that they have not sustained any material losses thru the posting of the corn.

New Elevator at Fargo, Okla., Because Grain Buyer Added Lumber.

Business scraps start in other lines of business as well as in the grain business. The 10,000 bu. elevator here, with illustrations, was built at Fargo, Okla., for the C. E. Sharp Lumber Co., of Oklahoma City, as the direct result of the local elevator company adding lumber. It is reported that the farmers' elevator at Fargo conceived the idea that a great deal of profit could be made in the lumber business, whereupon lumber was added to the elevator's side lines, in direct competition with the established lumber company.

Unwilling to see its business grabbed without even an "I thank you," the lumber company immediately decided to go into the grain business in competition with the elevator. Whereupon it negotiated with the Star Engineering Co., plans were drawn and work started on the construction.

The house is iron-clad, of studded construction set on a firm concrete base and equipped with a double concrete pit. It has 3 small overhead bins and 4 large main bins. The equipment includes one leg run by a 6 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine, a truck and wagon dump, a grate, a man-lift and a 10 ton Fairbanks scale. Power is transmitted from the engine to the leg by a shaft making direct connection.

The new elevator is on the Santa Fe served by the same switch as the farmers elevator. Manager Geo. N. Crosno expects to take on sidelines of coal, feed, and flour at an early date to further compete. This is the only elevator of the C. E. Sharp Lumber Co. A price war was immediately started and at last reports was still going strong. Sometimes it pays to let the other man's chestnuts alone.

Warehouseman Not Liable for Re-issuing Instead of Canceling Receipts.

H. C. Jones & Co., grain dealers at Baltimore, Md., on May 2, 1924, ordered the Western Maryland Railroad Co. to deliver out of its public elevator 15,000 bus. of garlicky wheat into the steamer Capulin, and requested the railroad company to hold uncanceled the receipts for the 15,000 bus. surrendered, in order that the firm might later borrow them upon depositing bills of lading of equal or greater value.

The railroad company held the receipts uncanceled and on May 25, 1924, the firm delivered lake Bs/L for 25,000 bus. of Northern Manitoba wheat and borrowed the garlicky wheat receipts, it being understood the railroad company was to hold the lake Bs/L as security for the return of the garlicky wheat receipts. Three days later the firm sent elevator receipts for 15,000 bus. of garlicky wheat and ordered 24,000 bus. of Manitoba wheat delivered to a steamship, leaving 8,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator belonging to the firm. On May 29 the firm ordered 7,954.3 bus. delivered to steamer, leaving only 30 bus., which was applied to storage charges.

On May 28 the firm was largely indebted to the Continental Trust Co. on a running account, the security being warehouse receipts and one B/L issued by the Western Maryland, making a total of 30,000 bus. of wheat. The receipts were obtained from the bank May 28 by the firm giving what is known as a trust receipt, to enable the firm to transfer the grain to steamer and to draw a bill of exchange against the same.

H. C. Jones & Co., however, when the loading of the steamers City of Flint and City of Schenectady was completed returned to the bank only receipts of the railroad company for 3,728.7 bus. wheat, and B/L of one steamer for 7,954.3 bus., leaving a deficit of 18,319.21 bus. for which the bank brought suit against the railroad company as warehouseman.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland on June 29, 1926, decided in favor of the railroad company, stating that H. C. Jones & Co. was to deliver to the plaintiff the Bs/L, or, if not the Bs/L, to pay to the trust company the amount represented by the securities so surrendered, and it was upon the pledge of H. C. Jones & Co. to either deliver to it such Bs/L or to pay to it said amount of money that they surrendered to H. C. Jones & Co. the securities it held for its loan made to it. It was not expecting a return of the receipts, for these were to be surrendered to the defendant for the loading of the grain upon the ship. The trust company held the receipts in question, if at all, for not more than three days at most, as it was on the 25th that they were delivered by the defendant to H. C. Jones & Co., and it was on the 28th that the plaintiff returned them to H. C. Jones & Co., and on the last-named date H. C. Jones & Co. gave its written order to the defendant to load the Manitoba wheat, the receipts for which it had previously deposited with the defendant to secure the return of the garlicky wheat receipts. Upon the receipt of that order the Manitoba wheat was loaded upon the ship, as directed, and the garlicky wheat receipts were canceled. What became of the Bs/L for the Manitoba wheat so shipped is not disclosed by the record, but evidently they were not delivered to the plaintiff in lieu of the receipts surrendered by the plaintiff under the trust receipt.

The loss sustained by the plaintiff cannot, we think, be properly ascribed to any wrongful act of the defendant. The return of receipts for 15,000 bus. of garlicky wheat to the defendant on the 28th day of May released a greater quantity of Manitoba wheat of greater value belonging to H. C. Jones & Co., thereby enabling it to fully carry out its trust agreement with the plaintiff had it seen fit to do so. It was its breach of said agreement and not the act of the defendant in not canceling, or in re-issuing, the garlicky wheat receipts that caused the loss to the plaintiff. There was, in our opinion, no wrongful conversion entitling the plaintiff to recover therefor, and the case was properly withdrawn from the consideration of the jury.—134 Atl. Rep. 140.

The \$50,000 corn-borer fund set aside by the Indiana legislature is now being used to prevent the spread of the pest in already infested counties in the northeast section of the state.



C. E. Sharp Lumber Co.'s Elevator at Fargo, Okla.

Insurance and Change in Ownership.

The Kansas City Court of Appeals on Apr. 5, 1926, affirmed a decision by the circuit court of Jackson County, Mo., in favor of Frank Hayward, giving judgment against the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co. on a policy for \$2,000 on a grain elevator at Whitman, Mo.

The policy was issued to Arch McGilvray Feb. 7, 1923, upon "his elevator building, known as the Wabash Elevator, in the town of Whitman." Aug. 16, 1923, McGilvray sold the elevator to plaintiff, Hayward, and the insurance company on that day consented to the assignment of the policy in writing. On Nov. 2, 1923, the elevator was totally destroyed by fire, loss being \$12,000.

When Hayward brot suit the defense was that McGilvray had concealed the fact of a change in ownership, having sold the elevator on Mar. 1, 1923, to H. C. Atterbury; that plaintiff Hayward had burned the property; that the property did not exceed in value \$1,750; that Hayward, soon after buying the property procured \$4,000 additional insurance, making a total of \$9,000 insurance.

Whitman was a "boom" town in 1918, but in 1923 the boom had burst. It had two elevators. On Dec. 15, 1922, McGilvray agreed in writing to sell the two elevators to Atterbury free of all incumbrances in exchange for a farm owned by Atterbury.

Atterbury was fearful that if the insurance company knew the elevator had come into a "trader's hands" it might cancel the insurance, so it was provided that McGilvray retain title until the elevators were sold by Atterbury, at which time McGilvray should convey them to whomever Atterbury designated. Atterbury told the agent of the insurance company at Whitman not to notify the company of the sale. The agent agreed to this and did not notify the company. No assignment of the policy was made by McGilvray to Atterbury. In June, 1923, Atterbury negotiated with plaintiff, Hayward, for the sale of the elevators, plaintiff buying them for \$3,500. Hayward was not informed whether Atterbury was acting as agent or owner, and did not know until the deal was closed, when he was informed that McGilvray would sign the papers. After the closing of this deal on Aug. 16 the defendant insurance company's agent at Whitman consented to an assignment of the policy to Hayward and notified the company.

Plaintiff procured an architect to estimate the cost of rebuilding the burned elevator. The estimate was \$14,000, and that the old elevator had depreciated in value 5 to 10 per cent.

At the close of all the evidence the judge instructed the jury to find in favor of Hayward unless they found that he had caused the elevator to be burned.

The Court said: We think there is no question but that under the contracts mentioned McGilvray had an insurable interest in the property on February 7, 1923, when the policy in suit was written by the defendant on the elevator in question. McGilvray was to hold the title for Atterbury until such time as Atterbury sold the property, at which time McGilvray was to deed it to the buyer. In this manner McGilvray retained the legal title to the elevator, holding the property as trustee for Atterbury.

Where an assignment of the policy to a purchaser of the insured property has been consented to by the insurer a new and independent contract arises between the insurer and the assignee, and the contract is not affected by the fraud of the party originally insured. *Ellis v. Council Bluffs Ins. Co.*, 64 Iowa, 507, 20 N. W. 782. The purchaser of the property and the assignee of the policy cannot be held liable for the delinquency of the party originally insured. *Bayless v. Ins. Co.*, 106 Mo. App. 684, 688, 80 S. W. 289; *Ins. Co. v. Construction Co.*, 163 Mo. App. 504, 520, 143 S. W. 845; 26 C. J. 134, 135. This holding is not inconsistent with the ruling in this state that a policy, void in its inception on account of lack of insurable interest in the policy holder, cannot be validated by a subsequent assignment. *Froehly v. Ins. Co.*, 32 Mo. App. 302; *Vining v. Ins. Co.*, 89 Mo. App. 311, 321; *Jecko v. Ins. Co.*, 7 Mo. App. 308. The reason for this distinction is that where there is no insurable interest the contract is merely a gaming contract, and it would be against public policy to give any effect to it.

In addition to this, the contention of the defendant amounts to a claim that the policy was void from its inception on account of the agreement had with the agent not to notify the company of the change in condition of the title to the property insured. This being the case, the duty was upon the defendant to tender back the premiums, which it has failed to do, and it is now estopped from making the contention.

As to the question of fraud on the part of plaintiff in procuring the \$4,000 additional insurance, defendant admits that it is unable to find any authorities to support its contention that the policy is void on account of the procuring of what it claims to be grossly excessive insurance by plaintiff upon the elevator. In this connection it will be noted that the answer sets up this matter as a defense to the suit, and that plaintiff's instruction wholly fails to cover this defense, although it directs a verdict, and there was no instruction given by the defendant or the court on its own motion covering this defense. Of course, if there is any merit in the defense, plaintiff's instruction No. 1 was erroneous.

Overinsured: There is evidence in the record tending to show that the elevator was worth only \$2,250, and, if this is true, of course, the elevator was grossly overinsured. But is defendant in a position to take advantage of this circumstance, even though it be a defense to a suit on an insurance policy, in the absence of a provision in the policy against additional insurance? Policies of this kind sometimes contain a stipulation that it should be void if additional insurance is procured on the property without insurer's consent. A provision of this character is inserted upon the assumption that the insured will be less careful to protect his property from loss in proportion to the amount his insurance is increased, but it is held that a policy containing no such stipulation is not invalidated by the procuring of such insurance. 26 C. J. 256.

Here the policy expressly permits additional insurance. If defendant's contention that the elevator was only worth \$2,250 is correct, it had already overinsured the property, for the reason that it carried on it \$5,000 in insurance. In addition to overinsuring the property, it permitted other insurance, which, in effect, constituted an invitation to plaintiff to take out additional insurance. It did not seem to be vitally interested in the question of overinsurance.

The practice of insurance companies of holding out a bait to property owners by overinsuring their property, and when a loss occurred claiming that the property was not worth the amount of the insurance, to the great disappointment of the insured after thus appealing to his avarice, resulted in the enactment in this state of the Valued Policy Law (Section 6239, R. S. 1919).

Valued Policy Law.—This statute was enacted to advise insurance companies in advance that they would be held to the value agreed

upon when the insurance was written and was plainly for the purpose of discouraging overinsurance and destruction of property by the insured. *Daggs v. Ins. Co.*, 136 Mo. 382, 394, 395, 38 S. W. 85, 35 L. R. A. 227, 58 Am. St. Rep. 638. The practice of insurance companies in grossly overinsuring property, as there is much evidence to show was done in this case, has resulted in such a huge fire loss in this country as to amount almost to a national disgrace. The fact that the practice continues, notwithstanding the enactment of the statute, suggests that the companies do not ultimately stand these losses, but that they are reflected in the cost of insurance to policy holders.

By virtue of section 6230, R. S. 1919, defendant is estopped to deny that the elevator was worth at least \$5,000, the amount of insurance it carried upon it, and owing to the fact that it agreed that unlimited additional insurance might be taken out on the building, it is estopped to claim that the property was excessively insured, conceding that such a defense would be a valid one where the policy merely says nothing about additional insurance.—285 S. W. Rep. 144.

Perryton Wheat Rush.

Between July 15 and Aug. 1, the Sharon Grain Co. branch elevator at Perryton, Tex., piled 100,000 bus. of high-grade Panhandle wheat on the ground, as is shown in bottom view. The 6 elevators of the town were unable to ship out all the combined wheat that was delivered by a constant stream of trucks. Most of the dealers took to piling wheat in great piles on nearby vacant lots. The 100,000 bus. mentioned covered an entire block.

This section, served by the Spearman branch of the Santa Fe, has a great territory to draw from, stretching for 30 miles both ways from the railroad. The Santa Fe, overwhelmed by the enormous yields and a rush of business resulting from an oil boom at Spearman, was unable to furnish cars rapidly enough to keep the elevators open for new grain.

All this wheat has since been cleaned off the ground with a minimum loss. Most of it moved south to Fort Worth or Galveston destined for export.

Considerable wheat remains in the farmers' hands. Probably not more than 50% of the crop has moved, but the remainder is coming slowly and the railroad is furnishing cars rapidly enough to handle it.

The top view shows how the trucks clustered together in an effort to dump their loads and get going back to the fields for another load.



Perryton, Tex., Was Also Flooded with Wheat.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Eldorado, Ark.—Taylor Made Flour Co., Inc.; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Chas. E. Taylor, pres.; L. K. McKinnery, v. p.; T. D. Greenhaw, sec'y, and W. H. Hanna, treas., et al.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—S. P. Weldon, formerly in the brokerage business at Los Angeles, has organized the Weldon Flour & Grain Co. here.

Biggs, Cal.—H. E. Savage and W. M. Doty are building a large elvtr. and granary on the site of the old P. N. Ashley warehouse. The granary will be 70x200 ft.

Lincoln, Cal.—Walter Jansen & Son recently added a new grain elvtr. to their plant. The elvtr. has six bins and is 45 ft. high. The cleaner equipment of the elvtr. has a capacity of 100 to 150 sacks per hour.

Lassen, Cal.—A meeting of wheat growers was held to discuss the question of reorganizing the Lassen Grain & Mfg. Co. A plan was suggested of opening the mill on a basis of buying wheat from the farmers, putting it in the bonded storage warehouse with free storage, grinding the wheat into flour and paying on the basis of \$2 for wheat when flour was \$9 per bbl., \$1.75 when flour was \$8 per bbl., and \$1.50 for wheat when flour was \$7.

CANADA

North Portal, Sask.—The Dominion Elvtr. was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$10,000.

Swanson, Sask.—The 55,000-bu. elvtr. of the Pioneer Elvtr. Co. was burned on Aug. 5 with a loss of \$40,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—New members of the Merchants Exchange are: The James Stewart Grain Co., Ltd., Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., Ltd., Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd., and C. J. Earhardt.

Calgary, Alta.—The Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., has sold all its country elvtrs. to the National Elvtr. Co., Ltd. Nine elvtrs., having a capacity of about 35,000 bus., are involved. The Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., plans to devote its entire time to milling.

Blenheim, Ont.—The plant of the Rutherford Mfg. Co. burned on Aug. 21 with a loss of \$140,000, partially covered by insurance. The entire plant with the exception of the office, which consisted of a 5-story brick flour mill, wheat elvtr., bean elvtr. and warehouse, was destroyed.

Vancouver, B. C.—At a recent meeting of the Grain Section of the Merchants Exchange the subject of the "permit system" was discussed. It is felt that the system of permits, as formerly operated by the railway companies, had worked out satisfactorily and should be continued.

Edmonton, Alta.—An appeal board has been established here, making it no longer necessary to ship grain to Calgary for survey when exception is taken to the grading given by the inspectors. Members of the board are: C. R. Manahan, chairman; L. G. Ingram, W. H. Boyle, Clyde Gillies, F. J. Wolfe, R. H. Settle, A. Fraser, H. B. Judd and J. W. Allen.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The plant of the Summit Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Aug. 24.

Purcell, Colo.—The Nunn Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. opened a branch house here on Sept. 1.

Cheyenne Wells, Colo.—The Summit Grain Co. is building a new warehouse to handle flour and mill feed.

Vilas, Colo.—We have purchased warehouse properties on the Santa Fe line scheduled to be built thru here and will start construction of a 10,000-bu. iron-clad elvtr. as soon as the line is completed.—Kliesen Grain Co., Feterita, Kan.

Denver, Colo.—J. L. Barr, pres. of the Denio-Barr Mfg. & Grain Co., is again at his desk after undergoing an operation.

Springfield, Colo.—I will build a line of elvtrs. as soon as I can secure locations, among which will be a large, modern elvtr. at the new town of Stewart.—Jas. O. Dougan.

Nunn, Colo.—W. E. Miller of Eaton, who has managed the local elvtr. of the Colorado Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. during the few weeks it has been kept open each year during the grain rush, has leased the Nunn Elvtr. and gone into business for himself.

Denver, Colo.—Negotiations for the transfer of the Colorado Mfg. & Elvtr. Co.'s properties to Dillon, Read & Co. have been suspended after many months of work during which exhaustive audits were made. There is a possibility that the negotiations will be resumed.

IDAHO

Midvale, Ida.—The M. P. Tanning warehouse has been leased by the Weiser Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. for grain storage.—X.

Orofino, Ida.—The Orofino Rochdale Co. is placing a metal-lined box around the motor as a preventive measure against fire.

Eden, Ida.—The Cache Valley Grain Co., which recently leased the Farmers Elvtr., sold its lease to the Globe Grain & Mfg. Co. of Ogden.

American Falls, Ida.—Myron Griffith of Blackfoot has succeeded L. H. Moon as ass't mgr. at the Oneida Elvtr., which is owned by J. K. Mullen. Mr. Moon has accepted a position with the elvtr. at Flushing, Mich.

American Falls, Ida.—Strauss & Co., Inc., of Portland, Ore., has closed its office here and ceased doing business in this state. The Northern Flour Mills Co. of Portland, Ore., sold its mill to the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and the mill has been dismantled. The Zaring Grain Co. has quit business and E. E. Zaring now has charge of the Farmers Warehouse at Michaud (Pocatello p. o.), Ida.—J. B. Holloway.

ILLINOIS

Clifton, Ill.—The Clifton Grain Co. has installed new truck scales.

Fairland, Ill.—Forrest Koehr is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Clinton, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. suffered a slight fire loss recently.

Bloomington, Ill.—Mr. Zimmerman of Carlock is erecting a new mill here.

Blackstone, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was destroyed by fire.

Morrisonville, Ill.—Lewis Rittger is mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here.

Kasbeer, Ill.—The Kasbeer Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built an addition to its coal sheds.

Coatsburg, Ill.—The Coatsburg Grain & Live Stock Co. will close its elvtr. for the season.

Sheffield, Ill.—The Sheffield Farmers Grain Co. has put in new spouting in its cement elvtr.

Lowder, Ill.—James Thompson, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past 16 years, died July 31.

Carlyle, Ill.—Chas. W. Hahn, who had been pres. of the Carlyle Mfg. Co. for 21 years, died Aug. 25.

Radom, Ill.—Mail addressed to Frank Pawlowski has been returned marked "Moved out of city."

Triumph, Ill.—The Triumph Co-op. Co. has repaired its elvtrs. and put new roofs on the buildings.

Walnut, Ill.—The Brokaw Grain Co. has just completed a new addition that will increase its capacity 6,000 bus.

Rowell (Maroa p. o.), Ill.—The Rowell Grain Co. has done some repairing to its elvtr. and put in a new leg belt.

Urbana, Ill.—Charles Johnson of Champaign will convert his elvtr. here into a flour mill and will open for business on Oct. 15.

Manteno, Ill.—A fire started in the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. but was extinguished by a water barrel on the top floor of the elvtr.

Walton, Ill.—We have reroofed and painted our lumber shed which was damaged by fire recently.—Oscar Berga, mgr., Walton Co-op. Co.

Leonard, Ill.—A team was recently caught in the opening for the logs of the dump at the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co. and was badly injured.

Springfield, Ill.—John Morthland of Decatur has been licensed as federal grain inspector and will have his office at the plant of the Elvtr. Mfg. Co.

Hillery (Danville p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. of Fred W. Oakwood, which burned last July, will not be rebuilt. Mr. Oakwood has moved to Oakwood, Ill.

Niantic, Ill.—Russell Hadden resigned his position at the Niantic Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr. and C. A. Tippit is taking his place temporarily.

Peoria, Ill.—J. H. Dole & Co. of Chicago have opened an office here under the management of Joseph F. Sheridan who has been with the firm for 20 years.

Randolph, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has repaired its elvtr. and built an addition to its office. Clarence Roseman, assistant mgr., is in charge of the plant.

Dwight, Ill.—P. G. Klein, formerly mgr. of the McGowan Farmers Elvtr. Co. at McGowan's Crossing, has become connected with Philip H. Schifflin & Co. here.

Wataga, Ill.—Harold Beringer of Galesburg has succeeded L. W. Peterson as mgr. of the Wataga Co-op. Co. Mr. Peterson will retire from the grain business.

Bentley, Ill.—The Bentley Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motor to grind feed.—Geo. A. Fecht, mgr., Bentley Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Heyworth, Ill.—Geo. W. Gelsthrope of Randolph is the new mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., succeeding E. F. Bumpus who resigned. Mr. Gelsthrope will manage both plants.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Ware & Barnstable Feed & Flour Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$12,000; incorporators, Frank S. Ware, Clarence W. Barnstable, Nina M. Ware and Clara Barnstable.

Peotone, Ill.—The Essen & Barbour Elvtr. has been sold to Mr. Deininger. Mr. Deininger and his two sons, Fred and Herman, will conduct the business under the name of Deininger & Sons.

Davis, Ill.—The H. A. Hillmer Co. is installing a 24-inch Sprout-Waldron Mill with two 20-h.p. motors, a Monarch Crusher with 1½-h.p. motor and an extra leg and motor to handle the product.

Cooksville, Ill.—The 40,000-bu. grain elvtr. owned by Marshall Hyde of Rantoul, who purchased it about two months ago from E. E. Hamman of Gibson City, burned on Aug. 25 with about \$8,000 worth of oats.

Galva, Ill.—Our elvtr. was struck by lightning and slight damage resulted from the fire which started. We will put lightning rods on our elvtrs. at this station, at Nekoma and Bishop Hill.—Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

La Hogue, Ill.—Wm. Fatka was badly injured at the Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr. when he was caught between the railing of the driveway to the elvtr. and the wheels of the truck he was driving. Five ribs were broken and other injuries sustained.

Hartsburg, Ill.—Four suits amounting to \$5,000 were filed against Rudolph H. Coorts by four farmers in this vicinity. The suits are based on claims for wheat delivered to Mr. Coorts in 1925 and for which settlement has not been made because of differences over grading.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Joseph Stewart is back at the Northwestern Elvtr. of the Armour Grain Co. as assistant superintendent.

Harry D. Richeson, a vice-president of the Armour Grain Co. until his retirement several years ago, will resume that office with the company.

Corn continues to go out of condition in the elvtrs., 87,000 bus. in the National Elvtr. having been posted Aug. 27, and 37,000 bus. Aug. 26 in the South Chicago Elvtr. Co.

Matteson, Ill.—Howard Nash of Champaign has exchanged a section of Ohio land for both McKenna & Dickey's transfer elvtrs. here, and will take possession about Nov. 1st. Jas. M. Maguire represented both parties in the transaction.

New members of the Board of Trade are: Byron C. Munson, Harry A. Volz of Louisville, Ky., Harry D. Richeson, Jas. E. Hall of Vancouver, B. C., and John J. Murphy. Transfers: John A. McFarland, Laurence D. Donahue and Douglas D. Morrison. Applications: Roy W. Milner and Joseph F. McCarthy.

Individual traders having 100,000 bus. or more of open trades in September wheat will be reported to the U. S. Grain Futures Administration by commission firms who have been requested to do so during the month of September. It is said the same procedure will be followed in the December future after December 1.

INDIANA

DeMotte, Ind.—Al Konovsky is building a 10,000-bu. corn bin addition to his elvtr.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Cottrell Bros. Elvtr. was burned on Aug. 25 with a loss of \$15,000.

Nora, Ind.—McComas & Randall are installing a Dreadnaught Feed Mill and a Stover Crusher.

Manilla, Ind.—The Rush-Shelby Grain Co. has completed a new fireproof warehouse to be used for storage.

Inwood, Ind.—On Aug. 29 lightning struck the elvtr. of J. C. Erwin and destroyed a cleaner in the cupola.

Middletown, Ind.—Lightning struck the plant of J. M. Walker & Son on Aug. 13, causing small damage.

La Grange, Ind.—The Fyke Mfg. Co. did not rebuild but bought a plant at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and moved there.

Purcell (Vincennes p. o.), Ind.—The Albert Oxman Elvtr. burst and spilled two carloads of wheat on the railroad siding on Aug. 17.

Inwood, Ind.—Stock in the elvtr. of Kraus & Apfelbaum was slightly damaged by fire which resulted when lightning struck the building on Aug. 30.

Poseyville, Ind.—The mill here is being dismantled of its flour making machinery, and corn meal machinery and elvtr. machinery is being installed.

Walcott, Ind.—At a stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., called for the purpose of dissolving the corporation, it was voted 3 to 1 against dissolution.

Fishers, Ind.—McComas & Pritchard are installing one Dreadnaught Feed Mill, Stover Crusher, a truck scale and building a new office with modern equipment.

Decatur, Ind.—We will do some painting and make minor repairs and changes in the elvtr. which we recently bought from Zimmerman & Carper Co.—J. J. Reed, Reed Elvtr. Co.

Elnora, Ind.—The Elnora Elvtr. Co. is building a 20,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elvtr., equipped with three motors, sheller and cleaner, manlift, one stand of elvtrs. and a feed mill.

Oaktown, Ind.—Harold Prather has quit the grain business in Indiana. We are now operating our own elvtr., and I am mgr. of the company.—Pioneer Grain Co., Roy Clodfelder, supt.

Rochester, Ind.—Wm. J. Leiter, who is moving to Des Moines, Ia., has traded his interest in the Erie Elvtr. to his brother and sisters, and the elvtr. will be managed by Fred Leiter.

Seafield, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Seafield Grain Co., owned by Charles Martin, burned with 25,000 bus. of grain on Aug. 29. Loss covered by insurance. It is expected the elvtr. will be rebuilt soon.

Yoder, Ind.—W. W. Tracy, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has resumed his work at the elvtr. after having been in the hospital for six weeks recovering from injuries he received when he fell down a 30-ft. shaft.

Swayzee, Ind.—The Elwood Grain & Feed Co. has bought the rights to make the brands of flour formerly made by the United Grain & Flour Co. whose plant burned on Aug. 8, and the United Grain & Flour Co. will cease to operate at this station.

IOWA

Wasson, Ia.—The Equity Co. plans on installing a large feed mill.

Sutherland, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a feed grinder at once.

Readlyn, Ia.—F. H. Bowdish of Hawkeye bought the elvtr. of L. H. Meyer.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is installing an attrition mill in its elvtr.

Clarion, Ia.—We have painted our elvtr. here and at Galt.—W. R. Burt, Burt Grain Co.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—Melvin Tjaden has succeeded Ed Noehren as mgr. of E. A. Brown Grain Co.

Luton, Ia.—The Luton Grain Co. has had the Younglove Constr. Co. make repairs to its plant.

Hospers, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. had the Younglove Constr. Co. make some repairs to its elvtr.

Ely, Ia.—F. J. Krop of F. J. Krop & Co. was hurt in the elvtr. recently and had to use crutches for several days.

Lytton, Ia.—W. W. Cooper of Sac City is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding R. A. Friend who resigned.

Allison, Ia.—The Froning Grain & Coal Co. has installed a new feed mill and constructed an addition for a driveway.

Varina, Ia.—George Schissel has had the Younglove Constr. Co. install a waterproof concrete pit and repair his elvtr.

Gruver, Ia.—A mule fell into the pit of the I. G. Willey elvtr. recently and was finally taken out with a block and tackle.

Sioux City, Ia.—A hammer feed mill has been installed by the Soo Feed & Chemical Co. The Younglove Constr. Co. did the work.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Livestock Co. suffered a small loss by fire when on Aug. 26 the belt on the motor caught fire.

Conesville, Ia.—The elvtr. of the McKee Lbr. & Grain Co. was burned on Aug. 31 with a loss of \$10,000, covered by insurance.

Monona, Ia.—The Herman Koth mill was burned on Aug. 21. A temporary building is being erected to carry on the business.

Plymouth, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its charter for another 20 years and changed its name to the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Clarion, Ia.—The Clarion Farmers Elvtr. Co. will handle gasoline in addition to lumber, coal, etc. A pump has been installed near the elvtr.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The Consolidated Grain & Lbr. Co. is remodeling its elvtr. preparatory to the installation of a modern mill and feed grinder.

Hornick, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just installed a hammer mill complete with cyclone dust collector. The Younglove Constr. Co. did the work.

Odebolt, Ia.—I have erected a pop corn elvtr. here and installed machinery for shelling and cleaning. Will operate as the Odebolt Pop Corn Co.—J. L. Bruce.

Shell Rock, Ia.—We have purchased the feed mill and elvtr. from W. F. Brown which has been in operation for many years.—Shell Rock Grain & Milling Co.

Mediapolis, Ia.—The elvtr. building of the Farmers Supply Co. has been enlarged and new machinery installed. An addition was built for the storage of feed.

Remsen, Ia.—Sjostrom Bros., who recently bought the Frericks Elvtr. to operate with their produce house, are making extensive improvements to their plant.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The R. W. Beers Elvtrs. here were sold at trustee's sale Aug. 17, but we will continue to operate them as heretofore, our lease not expiring for another year.—Davis Bros. & Potter.

Sioux City, Ia.—Thomas A. Black, pres. of the Board of Trade, died on Aug. 31 at the age of 72 years from a heart attack. Mr. Black was also president of the Sioux City Terminal Grain Corp. His widow, one son and one daughter survive.

Dows, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. is wrecking its south elvtr. and will erect a new warehouse on the site, to be used for the storage of flour and other commodities. The company's coal bins and corn crib have been repaired and remodeled.

Everly, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s west elvtr. was burned on Aug. 12 with a loss of \$22,000 to \$25,000, partially covered by insurance. A large amount of feed, 5,000 bus. oats and 500 bus. barley were destroyed. An elvtr. will be built at once on the same site. The company has bought the Fred W. Roberts elvtr. and Wm. Crosby's icehouse and will conduct business in these houses until the new elvtr. is erected.

KANSAS

Dodge City, Kan.—The Faith Grain Co. has closed its branch office here.

Pratt, Kan.—J. H. Magruder will install a smut treating machine in his elvtr.

St. Francis, Kan.—B. C. Chrostopher & Co. has closed its office here for the season.

Liberal, Kan.—We plan to increase our storage capacity soon.—J. H. Salley, Vickers & Salley.

Ulysses, Kan.—We recently installed a new Kewanee truck lift.—A. L. McClure, McClure Grain Co.

Scott City, Kan.—W. R. Stevenson, formerly with the Salina Produce Co., has leased the Farmers Elvtr.

Barnes, Kan.—Guy Ingram of Clay Center will succeed Noel Bettles as mgr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr.

Clifton, Kan.—P. R. Bunds, mgr. of the C. N. Bunds Grain Co., was married on Aug. 9 to Miss Dorothy White.

Columbus, Kan.—S. K. Stauffer, pres. of the Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. for many years, died at his home here.

Hoisington, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., of Kansas City have opened an office here under the management of Edgar Wood.

Ulysses, Kan.—We are installing Fairbanks Dial Truck Scales at our elevator here and at Hickok.—D. C. Sullivan, Ulysses Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Application has been made for transfer of the membership of Geo. R. Gould in the Board of Trade to E. F. Beyer.

Turon, Kan.—The Turon Mill & Elvtr. Co. was shut down for a few days when backfire from an oil engine set fire to the engine house.

Levant, Kan.—We have bought the elvtr. of the Bonebroke Theological Seminary here.—Houston & Anderson Grain Co., H. E. Coombs, mgr.

Elkhart, Kan.—We recently installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks self-registering scale and a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motor.—E. H. Fisher.

Copeland, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Equity Exchange contemplates either rebuilding its elvtr. here or adding tanks to increase its storage.

Fowler, Kan.—We plan to change from gasoline to electric power and to install a new automatic scale in the near future.—A. R. Upp Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—The tanks built by the Wichita Flour Mills Co., which give the plant a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bus., have been completed.

Bellaire, Kan.—The Lebanon Mill & Elvtr. Co. has opened up its elvtr. here.—C. M. Isom, sec'y-treas., Lebanon Mill & Elvtr. Co., Lebanon, Kan.

Chetopa, Kan.—We are planning on putting in a corn sheller and drag, also a truck dump and 10-ton truck scales.—G. W. Pratt, owner, Chetopa Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Transfer of the membership of R. W. Payne in the Board of Trade to E. R. Bedell has been asked in an application to the board of directors.

Hallville (Bridgeport p. o.), Kan.—K. L. Peterson is the mgr. of the elvtr. which we recently purchased from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Lindsborg Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Dighton, Kan.—The office of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Co. was broken into and seven checks were stolen, amounting to about \$400.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n.

Ensign, Kan.—We have replaced our old, worn-out engine with a 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Type Y Diesel Engine.—F. E. Vance, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Geneseo, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. bought the elvtr. of the Geneseo Grain Co. which has been standing idle since 1925 when the company discontinued business.

Silver Lake, Kan.—I will erect a modern mill and elvtr. here, to be completed by May 1, 1927. The elvtr. which I have been operating under lease has been sold.—J. J. Merillat.

Garden City, Kan.—A. T. Faeth has purchased the F. & N. Seed Co. from Jno. W. Nolan and took charge Sept. 1st. He will continue the grain, feed and seed business under the old name.—A. T. Faeth.

Cimarron, Kan.—We contemplate increasing our storage with 2 steel tanks and adding new machinery to our elvtr. at Charleston next spring if the prospects for the new crop at that time justify it.—A. H. Hewes.

Elkhart, Kan.—A 9,000-bu. iron-clad elvtr. is being constructed here for Muncy & Carson. Power will be supplied by a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor. Richardson Automatic Scales are being installed.—W. N. Muncey.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-operative Exchange has installed a smut treating machine for use with copper carbonate and has improved its cleaning equipment for handling off-grade wheat.—G. N. Glenn, mgr.

Tice (Copeland p. o.), Kan.—R. W. Shearer has replaced C. G. Wagner as mgr. of the C. D. Jennings Grain Co.'s 16,000-bu. house here. If crop conditions warrant in the spring this company contemplates reconstruction of this house.

Tonganoxie, Kan.—The Fair Mill & Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000. The company's property consists of a 400-bbl. flour mill, 100-bbl. cornmeal and feed plant, and a 100,000-bu. elvtr. at this station and a 5,000-bu. elvtr. at Midland.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills Elvtr. Co. is making extensive improvements to its plant. The old alfalfa mill has been remodeled and made into a large storage room for grain and feeds, and work has started on a feed grinding mill.

Lyons, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Union is trying to sell its two elvtrs. on account of financial difficulties. The business has maintained itself since the departure of the mgr., Lon Prose, about six years ago after he had involved the company with large losses on the wheat market. The directors and some stockholders bolstered up the business with their notes to the amount of about \$15,000, but recently most of them have had to pay these notes and they refuse to involve themselves farther.

Topeka, Kan.—Plans have been made providing farmers in 8 counties of north central and northwestern Kansas with seed wheat. These counties suffered from drought and short crops for two or three years and were especially hard hit in 1926. A pool will probably be organized with members from other parts of Kansas where crops were good this year, to furnish seed wheat on a crop-share basis, which may specify a return of one-fifth of the yield, as was done in southwestern Kansas two years ago.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Garnett S. Zorn, pres. of the S. Zorn Co., died on Aug. 22 at the age of 50, following an attack of apoplexy. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

LOUISIANA

Lake Charles, La.—We did suffer a little damage by fire which was caused by a bolt of lightning, but it was only "water damage by the fire department."—R. G. Lamkn, pres., Lake Charles Feed Co., Inc.

MICHIGAN

Adrian, Mich.—The William Hayden Mfg. Co. has installed a new pneumatic truck and wagon dump.

St. Clair, Mich.—The St. Clair Flour Mill is now open for business under the management of J. O'Mara.

Freeand, Mich.—A locomotive spark on a hingle roof caused small damage to the elvtr. of The Cass City Grain Co. on Aug. 24.

St. Johns, Mich.—The firm of Geo. F. Dimond & Co. is now known as Dimond & Cool. Louis Cool recently bought half interest in the business.

Lansing, Mich.—The dissolution of the Harry C. Sailer Co. has been ordered. The company passed into the hands of a receiver about a month ago.

Lansing, Mich.—Harry E. Sair & Co., dealers in feeds, grains and seeds, have dissolved partnership. The firm passed into the hands of the receiver about a month ago.

Portland, Mich.—The three concrete tanks being erected for the Valley City Mills are now completed and grain is being received. When construction work began the farmers were instructed to unload their grain at the Lewellyn Elvtr.

Mayville, Mich.—S. B. Martin narrowly escaped death when he caught his leg in a belt at the top of the grist mill. In his attempts to release himself his leg was broken.

Bangor, Mich.—The elvtr. of the Bangor Elvtr. & Supply Co., owned by Church Bros., is being moved to a new foundation, 9 feet farther from the railroad tracks, to make way for new tracks to be laid by the railroad.

Akron, Mich.—Stockholders in the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. decided to sell the plant and business to Wallace & Morley of Bay Port, and the new owners have taken possession. John Davison of Fairgrove will be the local mgr.

MINNESOTA

Darwin, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was burned.

Stephen, Minn.—The Stephen Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a dump.

Brushvale, Minn.—Milo Billings of Minneapolis has bought the Holecsek Elvtr. here.

Hastings, Minn.—The King Midas Mill Co. will add storage of 150,000 bus. capacity to its plant.

Henning, Minn.—I am retiring from the elvtr. business on account of ill health.—M. S. Anderson.

Ruskin (Faribault p. o.), Minn.—The Ruskin Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was sold at public auction on Sept. 1.

Chokio, Minn.—I will install a feed mill in the elvtr. which I recently bought from the Monarch Elvtr. Co.—A. J. Clark.

Hastings, Minn.—The King Midas Mill Co. will add storage tanks to its plant this fall with a capacity of 150,000 bus.

Waterville, Minn.—I am out of the grain business and the elvtr. of the Equity Co-op. Exchange has been closed.—O. C. Zillmer.

Crookston, Minn.—The elvtr. formerly owned by Cronin is now owned by R. Y. Breeds but the elvtr. is not being operated at this time.—X.

Fulda, Minn.—The Price Mfg. Co.'s plant is being remodeled and will be reopened by John S. Tolverson and J. J. Hiebert of Mountain Lake.

Felton, Minn.—The Felton Elvtr. Co. has sold its south elvtr. to the National Elvtr. Co. and its north elvtr. to the Monarch Elvtr. Co., both of Minneapolis.

Fairmont, Minn.—Jack Norby, mgr. of the Fairmont office of the Cargill Grain Commission Co., has accepted a position for the same company at Milwaukee.

Duluth, Minn.—Clarence T. Mears, pres. and mgr. of the Itasca Elvtr. Co., dropped dead on the trading floor of the Board of Trade on Sept. 1 from cerebral hemorrhage.

Cokato, Minn.—The Cokato Mill & Elvtr. Co. has made extensive improvements to its plant, including the installation of a Fairbanks Diesel Engine and an addition to its mill.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. has installed a truck dump, 10-ton scales and made other improvements.—J. D. Franklin, Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co.

Henning, Minn.—M. C. Barry, aged 65 years, dropped dead in Grand Forks. Mr. Barry was a member of the firm of Anderson & Barry, proprietors of the Henning Grain Co.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—This company is a strictly local co-operative and is not in any way connected with the North Dakota Wheat Growers.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., Lars Hylden, mgr.

Seaforth, Minn.—J. J. Peters, formerly of Watertown, S. D., who purchased the Bingham Bros. Elvtr. recently, gave a reception to the community to celebrate the taking over of the elvtr.

Albert Lea, Minn.—E. G. Darrow, formerly with the King Midas Mfg. Co. of Minneapolis, has purchased the Albert Lea unit of that company and will operate it as the Albert Lea Mfg. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—New members of the Board of Trade are: P. H. Fuller, J. J. McAuliffe, E. S. Westbrook and J. K. Cook. Memberships transferred: A. A. Jewett, W. F. Converse and J. W. McCulloch.

Duluth, Minn.—Edgar A. Kirk, aged 52, died on Aug. 21. During the past year Mr. Kirk was associated with the Tenney Co. here and preceding this position he was for 28 years sec'y of the McCaull-Webster Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis. He is survived by one sister.

Round Lake, Minn.—The new \$20,000 elvtr. and grain house built by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was dedicated on Sept. 1 with an elaborate historical pageant in the evening and addresses and music in the afternoon.

London, Minn.—I bought the share of Will Naveratil in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the Speltz Grain & Coal Co. are buying grain together under the name of the London Elvtr. Co.—John Reisdorf.

Albert Lea, Minn.—The Albert Lea Mfg. Co. is now in operation after having been idle for several months. E. G. Darrow of Shakopee purchased the controlling interest in the mill and had the plant remodeled and new machinery installed.

Meriden, Minn.—The Meriden Farmers Elvtr. was sold on July 31 to the Hayes-Lucas Lbr. Co., and Tom Clark of Britton, S. D., will manage the plant. The name has been changed to the Clark Elvtr. and the elvtr. was opened for business on Aug. 16.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Imperial Elvtr. Co. has renewed articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$750,000.

Farnum, Winter & Co. of Chicago has opened an office here under the management of R. A. Rice, who has been mgr. of the company's St. Paul office.

Ralph Bruce, for many years in charge of the local branch of Hales & Hunter Co., has severed his connections with that firm and has become v. p. and gen. mgr. of the Union Elvtr. Co.

The Brooks Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Union Elvtr. and will operate same under the name of the Union Elvtr. Co. The company has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 under the laws of Delaware.

The Farmers Elvtrs. Commission Co. has arranged with the Cereal Grading Co. to handle its business. The business of the concern will be in charge of E. C. Chalk, treas. of the company, in association with W. T. Fraser, pres. of the Cereal Grading Co.

The resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 18, 1925, granting the privilege of corporate membership to the Minnesota Wheat Growers Co-op. Marketing Ass'n, was rescinded Sept. 2, 1926, since it appeared that the individual upon whose membership the privilege was granted was no longer an officer of or connected with the ass'n.

MISSOURI

Lamar, Mo.—The McDaniel Mfg. Co. is making extensive improvements to its elvtr. and new machinery is being installed.

Carrollton, Mo.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. was struck by lightning and destroyed by the fire which followed. Loss \$20,000, covered by insurance.

Monroe City, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co. has filed suit against the Burlington Railroad, claiming \$600 damages for failure of the railroad to provide cars for shipment of stock. Three carloads of stock are involved.

The Santa Fe Railroad is sending a special wheat train on a tour through the state of Missouri. Eight cars carry farm exhibits from various Missouri counties. The Missouri College of Agriculture, the State Board of Agriculture and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce are co-operating in furnishing lectures for the meetings along the route. The train started from Courtney on Sept. 7.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Wallingford Bros., Inc., capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Earle G. Wallingford, Maude M. Wallingford and H. F. Spencer.—P. J. P.

Plans are being prepared for the enlargement of the elvtr. of the Chicago & Alton Railroad which was built last year. The first plans were so arranged that an addition could be erected at minor additional expense, should the grain deliveries justify it.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Harry A. Volz has filed application for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Henry Greve, age 70 years, pres. of the John Wahl Commission Co., was found dead in bed from an attack of heart disease. Two sons and a daughter survive.

Edward F. Fay, recently appointed ass't supt. of the Burlington Elvtr. operated by Marshall Hall Grain Corp., has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

MONTANA

Glendive, Mont.—I have leased the Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr.—A. J. Foss.

Poplar, Mont.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Elvtr. Co. has repaired its elvtr.

Nashua, Mont.—The Farmers Produce Co. plans to build a new elvtr. next spring.

Nashua, Mont.—Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Elvtr. Co. has repaired its elvtr. here.

Outlook, Mont.—Ely Harris is running his own elvtr. which he purchased from Wm. Goodlaxon.

Hardin, Mont.—E. A. Neuhauser has succeeded Jas. R. Sullivan as mgr. of the Occident Elvtr. here.

Fort Shaw, Mont.—Mail addressed to R. F. Violette, agt., Rocky Mountain Grain Co., has been returned marked "Moved."

Glentana, Mont.—I will be the mgr. of the elvtr. now being constructed for the Glentana Grain Co. I was formerly with the Eastern Montana Elvtr. Co. at Glendive.—G. A. Lund.

Four Buttes (Scobey p. o.), Mont.—The 25,000-bu. elvtr. which is being erected here for the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Elvtr. Co. will be known as the Big Flat Grain Co.—E. N. Chelgren, agt.

Miles City, Mont.—We are installing new machinery in our plant here and are also installing new cleaning machinery in the elvtr. which we recently bought from the Rosebud Mercantile Co. at Rosebud, Mont.—Snell Bros.

Scobey, Mont.—We have purchased the flour mill and elvtr. of the Smith-Tyner Co. and have overhauled the plant and installed new machinery in the mill. Officers of the new company are: H. H. Ames, pres.; W. B. Smith, v. p., and Halbert H. Ames, sec'y-treas. and gen. mgr.—Marquis Flour Mfg. Co., Halbert H. Ames, sec'y-treas.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—I am no longer in the grain business here.—E. E. Huntley.

Big Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a smut treating machine.

Dixon, Neb.—J. J. Mullaney's elvtr. opened about two weeks ago with Mr. Connelly in charge.

Virginia, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. purchased the Wright-Leet Grain Co.'s elvtr. and will remodel it soon.—X.

Manley, Neb.—Ed Kelley & Co.'s elvtr. was burned together with 600 bus. corn and 200 bus. wheat. Loss covered by insurance.

Howe, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has filed a petition in bankruptcy, listing indebtedness of \$30,304 and assets of \$24,423.

Ord, Neb.—Blessing Bros. have taken control of the Barstow Grain Co.'s elvtr. and will operate it in connection with their stock business.

Ord, Neb.—Johnson & Peterson are building a new warehouse to be twice as large as the one which burned recently. The elvtr., which also burned, will not be rebuilt this year.

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Mills, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by F. M. Ross, Harold Price and C. J. Niebuhr, is remodeling the plant of Brown Mfg. Co. preparatory to opening it after being idle for two years. The new company is erecting a 60,000-bu. elvtr.

Wymore, Neb.—Otto Fox, a farmer of this vicinity, suffered a painful injury to his foot while dumping a load of grain at the elvtr. here. When the wagon was about to be tilted on the dump the horses became frightened and reared, catching one of Mr. Fox's feet, crushing the bones and injuring the muscles.

Omaha, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co., recently organized, has elected the following officers: C. C. Crittenden, pres.; E. W. Taylor and H. E. Gooch, vice-presidents; Geo. W. Holmes, treas., and W. S. Whitten, sec'y.

Alliance, Neb.—George Neuswanger plans to erect a new modern brick building on the lot across the street from his present quarters. His grain, feed and coal business has grown with such rapidity that it is necessary for him to obtain larger quarters.

Shelton, Neb.—S. E. Smith & Sons have purchased the Grange Elvtr. Co.'s property. The Grange Elvtr. Co., organized in 1908, was owned by farmers. Financial difficulties together with crop failures this season caused the stockholders to dispose of the property.

Hastings, Neb.—We have let contract and work has begun on the construction of our 50,000-bu. concrete elvtr. We have built an addition to our mill building and are installing machinery and bins. The cleaning department of our flour mill has been remodeled.—Hastings Mills.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Robt. E. Gubbins has applied for membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange.

Springfield, Mass.—The Springfield Flour Co., Inc., incorporated to engage in the grain, flour, hay and feed business; incorporators, Eli Magazine, pres.; Thomas C. Howard, v. p., and Jacob Magazine, treas.—S.

Shelburne Falls, Mass.—Eugene M. Elmer, aged 69 years, for many years engaged in the grain business in northwestern Massachusetts, died Aug. 30 at his home here. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.—S.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Banner Mfg. Co. will retire from business.

Kendall, N. Y.—The east elvtr. of the Kendall Produce Co. was totally destroyed by fire on Aug. 24.

Rochester, N. Y.—H. C. Shaw has become associated with the Newman Bros. Grain Co. as mgr. of the Mystic Mfg. Co.'s plant which was recently purchased by the Newman Bros. Grain Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Standard Mfg. Co. will erect a large mill and elvtr. on the property purchased some time ago. It is expected the mill will have a capacity of 10,000 bbls. and the elvtr. a capacity of 5,000,000 bus.

Oswego, N. Y.—Four grain concerns are bidding for the use of the New York State Grain Elvtr. and it is expected that the elvtr. employees who were laid off will be put back on duty within the next two or three weeks.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

Gilbert Tompkins, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, died at the age of 83.

The fee for transfer of membership in the Produce Exchange has been raised from \$100 to \$300.

Memberships in the Produce Exchange are now selling for \$4,000, compared with the previous price of \$3,900.

Edwin Selvaige of the International Elevator Co. was presented with a gold banded and gold tipped ebony walking stick on Aug. 16 by his friends in the Produce Exchange in commemoration of his 50 years' membership.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mandan, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. closed its elvtr. at this station.

Hunter, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a grain cleaner.

Esmond, N. D.—The Esmond Equity & Trade Co. is overhauling its plant.

Hunter, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new grain cleaner.

Powers Lake, N. D.—A dump has been installed in the Imperial Elvtr.

Des Lacs, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new cylinder cleaner.

Ashley, N. D.—J. C. Goll of Danzig will be in charge of the People's Elvtr. Co.

Garske, N. D.—Repairs are being made to the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co.

Van Hook, N. D.—Joseph Dahl is the grain buyer at the Johnson Westling Elvtr.

Calvin, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. has installed a Kewanee Dump in its elvtr.

McHenry, N. D.—Chas. Wilson is the mgr. of the North Dakota Wheat Growers elvtr. here.

Minot, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.'s elvtr. was damaged by fire to the extent of \$200.

Minnewaukon, N. D.—R. L. Olson of Deering has been appointed mgr. of the Victoria Elvtr. Co.

Portland, N. D.—Albert Sparrow has been appointed agt. for the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here.

Bisbee, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and a grain dump.

Cathay, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed new dumps and made other repairs to its elvtr.

Minot, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Minot Farmers Grain Ass'n was burned together with \$4,000 worth of grain.

Larimore, N. D.—The Elk Valley Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a dump and made other repairs to its elvtr.

Wildrose, N. D.—We have had lightning rods installed on our elvtr.—J. C. Orin, agt., Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co.

Turtle Lake, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. Trading Co. has made some changes in its plant and is adding new equipment.

Thompson, N. D.—Mr. Johnson, formerly mgr. of the Thompson Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co., is again filling that position.

Emerado, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new dump, new boots and pits, and made other repairs to its plant.

Palermo, N. D.—The two elevators which were burned on Feb. 20th, belonging to the Palermo Grain Co., will not be rebuilt.—X.

Christine, N. D.—We have installed a Kewanee Truck Dump, also a cleaner.—E. Foss, mgr., Farmers Union Shipping Ass'n.

Pembina, N. D.—John Gilmore, who has been agt. for the National Elvtr. Co. at Nash, is now agt. for the Victoria Elvtr. Co. here.

Scranton, N. D.—Thorpe & Peterson Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, H. H. Thorpe, B. E. Thorpe and Wm. Peterson.

Barney, N. D.—Barney Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, H. B. Springer, H. E. Jung, Barney Backer, Peter Puetz and Clyde W. Adams.

Hampden, N. D.—The Rosholt Elvtr. is being repaired and a new cleaner is being installed. An 8,000-bu. annex is also being built.—P. O. Freed, mgr., Hampden Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Harvey, N. D.—E. H. Wahl of Denhoff and August Wahl of Hurdfield have purchased the elvtr. formerly owned by John Gutschmidt. August Wahl will have active charge of the business.

Mohall, N. D.—The North Dakota Wheat Growers Warehouse Co. has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. here and negotiations are under way for the taking over of the elvtrs. at Westhope, Leeds and Derrick.

Heaton, N. D.—Mr. Klinger is opening the old Andrews Elvtr. for business. My predecessor as mgr. of the Occident Elvtr. Co., B. W. Wade, has gone to Lawton, N. D., to operate an elvtr. there.—H. Heinmiller, mgr., Occident Elvtr. Co.

Minnewaukon, N. D.—Jess H. Anderson, formerly with the Plummer elvtr. here, has taken over the management of the Monarch elvtr. which has been closed for several years. Business will be conducted under the name of the Minnewaukon Fuel & Grain Co.

Crystal, N. D.—The National Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have installed new air dumps. Edw. O'Toole is agt. for the St. Anthony Elvtr. Co., succeeding J. A. Kelly who was with the company for 18 years. Mr. Kelly has gone into the chicken business at Vancouver, B. C.—Ed Kelner, agt., National Elvtr. Co.

Nekoma, N. D.—The new elvtr. which is being erected for the Nekoma Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. by the Younglove Constr. Co. will be of cribbed construction with lap siding and painted. Elvtr. will have composition roofing and be equipped with a 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Engine with self-draining circulating pump, 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, manlift, truck dump, 18-duct Gerber Double Distributor, grain separator, two legs and rope transmission. New coal bins are also being built.



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Makoti, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has built a fireproof vault, 10x6 ft. The King Elvtr. Co. has installed a cylinder cleaner. The W. F. Blum Elvtr. has been closed for about two months on account of Mr. Keller resigning as mgr. The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its coal sheds.

Sanish, N. D.—Our new 30,000-bu. elvtr. has been completed. Equipment includes a disc cleaner, 10-bu. Richardson Scales, 22-duct Gerber Sliding Distributor, 25-h.p. engine, 10-ton Fairbanks Receiving Scale and Strong-Scott Dump.—Joseph C. Folven, mgr., Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Managers for the 14 elvtrs. now held by the Wheat Growers Warehouse Co. in the northern section of the state are as follows: George Eggers, Park River; T. Anderson, Hensel; Martin Frederickson, Lakota; Hoyt Cissmer, St. Joe; David Palm, Walum; Chas. Wilson, McHenry; Lloyd Bordahl, Fero; R. J. Hoaronomus, Souris; H. I. Irwin, Cando; N. O. Strant, Bantry; Fred Wilkinson, Niagara; D. M. Lunde, Mohall, and Melvin Tangen, Aneta.

OHIO

Xenia, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a corn cracker soon.

Arlington, O.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. is installing a corn cracker.

Nevada, O.—I am now managing the Nevada Farmers Grain Co. here.—Alfred P. Eier.

Toledo, O.—The old B. & O. elvtr., which is leased by Rosenbaum Bros., has been repaired.

Minster, O.—The Minster Farmers Exchange Co. has installed a portable chute for unloading coal.

Melvin, O.—I will replace my elvtr., which burned on July 21, with a 15,000-bu. house.—W. A. Ewing.

Gallipolis, O.—Neal & Faudre's flour mill was badly damaged by fire on Aug. 23. Loss \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. Some small damage was done to the detached elvtr.

Bowersville, O.—H. Cline is the new mgr. of the New Era Grain Co., succeeding G. L. McGuinn who recently resigned to take charge of the National Feed Mill at Yellow Springs.

Deshler, O.—The buckling of a 70-ft. conveyor pipe in the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. chipped a corner of the wheat bin and 300 bus. ran thru to the tracks before the wheat could be conveyed to another bin.

St. Marys, O.—F. G. Klosterman, Ben Wilker and John Homan have purchased the elvtr. formerly owned by J. S. Snapp & Son and took charge on Aug. 26, operating under the name of the St. Marys Grain Co.—F. G. Klosterman.

Wren, O.—The office of the Wren Elvtr. Co. was burglarized and a radio and battery charger valued at \$165 were taken. The thieves entered the building by prying open a window. They were traced to Glenmore where the elvtr. there was entered and six sacks of flour taken.

West Jefferson, O.—The West Jefferson Elvtr. Co. has let the contract to the Reliance Constr. Co. for a 30,000-bu. frame iron-clad elvtr. on the Penn. R. R. It will have 10 bins and be equipped with 2 legs, 2 receiving sinks, 4 motors, 4 chain feeders, sheller, Monitor Cleaner, Richardson Automatic Scale, a No. 2 J. B. Hammer Mill, manlift and McMillin Truck Dump.

Fostoria, O.—Joseph H. Sylvester, aged 55, died on Aug. 23 from injuries received while unloading wheat at the plant of the Mennell Mlg. Co. Mr. Sylvester stepped between a car and unloading platform and was caught in the cable that pulls the power shovel in the car. He was pulled to a drum around which the rope winds and his leg was crushed. The leg was amputated but his heart was not strong enough to withstand the shock.

OKLAHOMA

Shattuck, Okla.—The 5,000-bu. elvtr. of the Alva Roller Mills here has been closed for the season.

Gracemont, Okla.—I have painted my elvtr., put new roof on corn crib and made other repairs about the plant.—C. A. Downing.

Optima, Okla.—We are replacing the old roofing on one of our elvtrs. here with sheet metal.—P. L. Wright, mgr., Riffe & Gilmore.

Sturgis, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Elkhart is building an 8,000-bu. iron-clad elvtr. here.—S. L. Gamble, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hooker, Okla.—We have just completed adding a second room to our office and have added a radio to our equipment.—Hooker Elvtr. Co.

Anadarko, Okla.—Dan Vollmer has let contract for the erection of one-story galvanized iron building, 30x158 ft., to house flour, feed and seed.

El Reno, Okla.—W. H. Boon, formerly sales mgr. of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been elected sec'y-treas., succeeding the late John Maney.

Banner, Okla.—The frame, iron-clad drive-way and dump of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co.'s plant was burned Aug. 30. The concrete elvtr. adjoining was not damaged.

Fargo, Okla.—The 10,000-bu. iron-clad elvtr. of the C. E. Sharp Lumber Co., designed and constructed by the Star Engineering Co., has been completed.—Geo. N. Crosno, mgr.

Sturgis, Okla.—A 6,000-bu. iron-clad elvtr. is being constructed here for Muncy & Carson of Elkhart, Kans. A 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine will furnish power.—W. N. Muncy, Elkhart, Kans.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Robt. Drennan, Jr., son of R. H. Drennan of the Drennan Grain Co. and an associate of his father in business, was married to Miss Elizabeth King of Danville, Ky., on Sept. 2.

Lockridge, Okla.—Our elvtrs. at this station and at Richland were sold to private parties when the St. Louis, El Reno & Western Railway Co. was abandoned, and the elvtrs. were dismantled.—El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., El Reno, Okla.

Gage, Okla.—James Grain Co. has installed truck lifts in its elvtr. at Shattuck and two of its elvtrs. here this season. The elvtr. at Shattuck, just purchased this spring, has been completely overhauled and put in first-class condition.—C. T. James.

El Reno, Okla.—Directors of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. have chosen J. W. Maney of Oklahoma City as gen. mgr., succeeding his brother, John Maney, who died recently. J. W. Maney is also elected gen. mgr. of the Enid Mlg. Co. and the Omaha Mlg. Co.

Fargo, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is building another warehouse for flour, feed, etc. It is 50x80 ft., constructed entirely of tile. This firm just completed the construction of an office building and lumber yard a few weeks ago.—Louis Zahn, mgr.

Enid, Okla.—W. B. Johnston has brot suit against the Western Union Telegraph Co. for \$275 damages for carelessly transmitting a message to a Minneapolis grain company accepting an offer for 10,000 bus. of wheat. By mistake the telegraph company signed the message "Enid Milling Co."

Ponca City, Okla.—The Ponca City Mlg. Co. has let contract for the erection of a 300-bbl. flour mill. The present plant of the Ponca City Mlg. Co., which has a capacity of about 200 bbls., with elvtr. storage of approximately 200,000 bus., will probably be dismantled after the completion of the new mill.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—The Merchants Exchange has reduced the differential between bulk and sacked grain to 3c per bu.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—P. D. Folwell of Merion has been proposed for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

Mechanicsburg, Pa.—Frank L. Coover, grain and flour merchant, died at his home here on Aug. 23, aged 61.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Carthage, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a new office.

White Lake, S. D.—The White Lake Mlg. Co. is repainting its elvtr.

Jefferson, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing electric power.

South Shore, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new air dump.

Utica, S. D.—The J. J. Mullaney elvtr. here has been closed for some time.—X.

Brentford, S. D.—Parker's Independent Elvtr. was totally destroyed by fire on Aug. 31.

Bryant, S. D.—The G. M. Thompson Elvtr. is being repainted and a feed mill installed.

Philip, S. D.—The Philip Elvtr. & Mill Co. has completed a 10,000-bu. addition to its elvtr.

Humboldt, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an attrition mill with two 25-h.p. motors.

Pukwana, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a car unloader and put a new iron-clad roof on its plant.

Seneca, S. D.—J. S. Smith has resigned his position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on account of ill health.

Mobridge, S. D.—The Fruen Grain Co. of Minneapolis has discontinued its office here on account of the short crop.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—On Aug. 21 a wind storm wrecked the cupola and badly damaged the roof of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Hot Springs, S. D.—The Midwest Mlg. Co. is adding four new bins to its plant, which increases its capacity to 12,000 bus.

Mission, S. D.—The flour mill here, formerly operated by Mertz Bros., has been taken over by Mock Bros. of Springfield, Neb.

Kampeska, S. D.—J. Jerde has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and is succeeded by Chas. Kirsch of Claire City, S. D.

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CHICAGO

Buffalo Gap, S. D.—My new elvtr. which is just completed is of cribbed construction and has a capacity of 10,000 bus.—W. F. Nolan.

Beebe, S. D.—Potter, Garrick & Potter Co. has had the Younglove Constr. Co. install a Strong-Scott Dump and make other repairs.

Plana, S. D.—We made some repairs on our elvtr., put in new timbers and plank on scales and installed new spouting.—Farmers Union Grain Co.

Revillo, S. D.—A. E. Jernander of Watertown has purchased the flour mill from Larson & Orwill. Improvements will be made to the mill and new machinery installed.

Lemmon, S. D.—B. J. Freese has succeeded E. J. Ziltz as mgr. of the Western Lbr. & Grain Co., Mr. Ziltz having recently purchased an elvtr. from the Empire Elvtr. Co.—Western Lbr. & Grain Co.

Java, S. D.—Potter, Garrick & Potter Co. has had its plant here remodeled and repaired and new machinery installed, including Fairbanks-Morse Motors of 5 h.p., one 7½-h.p. and one 2-h.p., also a 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and new elevating equipment complete. The Younglove Constr. Co. did the work.

Sturgis, S. D.—Our new elvtr. here has a capacity of 30,000 bus. and is of cribbed construction, iron-clad. Equipment includes an air dump, Richardson Automatic Scale, grain separator, 400-bu. cleaner with a 3-h.p. direct connected motor, and a 10-ton truck scale equipped with Strong-Scott Automatic Pneumatic Airlift. A few minor alterations were made in the mill.—Tri-State Mfg. Co.

Roscoe, S. D.—The Potter, Garrick & Potter Co. has just had its plant remodeled and repaired by the Younglove Constr. Co. An additional storage annex was built with waterproof concrete pit. The following machinery was installed: two 5-h.p. enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motors, one 3-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, Link-Belt Manlift, 1,250-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and entire new elevating equipment including Western Turnhead.

Maple Leaf, S. D.—The new 35,000-bu. elvtr. erected for the Maple Leaf Grain Co. by the Younglove Constr. Co. has been completed. Elvtr. has 14 bins erected on concrete foundation with waterproof concrete pit and is covered with galvanized iron and composition roofing. Equipment includes a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Engine, 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, a 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump. Rope transmission is used.

Sherman, S. D.—The Mid-West Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. has filed claim against the Great Northern Railway Co. and Andrew Jordahl. The plaintiffs charge that defendant railway company leased property on its right of way to the Farmers Elvtr. Co., agreeing to keep it clear from damage by fire, in accordance with law. Plaintiffs claim that defendant allowed weeds to grow adjoining the elvtr. property and that when they were burned off sparks ignited the elvtr. buildings and caused them to burn. Fire occurred on Oct. 22, 1922. The insurance company is now starting the suit to recover \$33,389.45 from the railroad company.

SOUTHEAST

Lynchburg, Va.—The Moon-Taylor Co. has made deed of assignment and is no longer in business.

Ashland, Va.—The Clarke Mfg. Co. has installed new machinery, increasing its production to 100 bbls. of flour daily.

Valdosta, Ga.—The South Georgia Mfg. Co. recently bought a large 4-story brick building and has remodeled it and equipped it with machinery to operate in connection with its plant.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—J. Edgar Tate and R. G. Clark, formerly a member of the firm of Gillespie & Clark, have organized the firm of Tate, Clark & Co., to deal in grain and feedstuffs.

Nashville, Tenn.—On the occasion of his departure for Chicago where he had been transferred by the government after 9 years as supervisor here, Robert C. Mill was presented by his many friends with a silver service at a banquet tendered him.

TEXAS

Hoover, Tex.—I have purchased the Hoover Grain Co. from Lester Stone.—Dallas George.

Spearman, Tex.—We expect to install a new truck lift soon.—W. Phillips, agt., W. B. Johnston.

Houston, Tex.—The Seaport Grain Co., Inc., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

San Juan, Tex.—The Valley Star Seed & Grain Co. has increased its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$21,000.

Perryton, Tex.—We plan to iron-clad our elvtr. here and install a new head and distributor.—G. E. Pletcher, agt., Sharon Grain Co.

Sherman, Tex.—The final meeting of creditors of the Pittman & Harrison Co. will be held Sept. 13 to close the estate, a final dividend of .0254 per cent being paid.

Follett, Tex.—We have installed a car loader. Recently we improved our power with a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine.—C. H. Black, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Eagle Lake, Tex.—O. F. Corley, formerly of the Atlantic Rice Mills of Beaumont, and John Spencer of the Spencer Sales Co. of Beaumont have leased the Interstate Rice Mill here and will operate it this season.

Perryton, Tex.—M. Hollinsworth has purchased the 50-bbl. mill of Dave Steiner and will install considerable feed grinding machinery before starting operation. Also he will increase the present storage capacity.

Follett, Tex.—We have installed a new 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine to work in connection with our old 6-h.p. engine. An addition is being constructed on the engine house.—F. H. McGibbons, agt., Bouquet & Ludwick.

San Angelo, Tex.—The Homer Byrd Co. succeeded R. F. Halbert & Co. The company has recently doubled its warehouse capacity, installed new corn milling machinery and a complete chicken feed plant.—West Texas Elvtr. & Grain Co.

Farnsworth, Tex.—L. O. and H. L. Street have moved their 7,000-bu. house here from Supply, Okla., and work is rapidly progressing on its re-erection. Later sidelines of coal, feed and flour will be taken on.—E. Butler, agt., L. O. & H. L. Street.

Booker, Tex.—The Liske Grain Co. has sold its elvtr. to Mr. Holman of Amarillo who will operate the house under the name of the Booker Grain Co. The Booker Equity Exchange has installed two Fairbanks-Morse Motors and a Kewanee Truck Dump.—Percy J. Gheen, mgr., Booker Equity Exchange.

Waco, Tex.—I have bought out the stock of F. R. Cornforth in the Ruhmann Grain & Fuel Co., Mr. Cornforth being no longer connected with the company. Our officers are now as follows: A. E. Ruhmann, pres. and mgr.; T. F. Bush, v. p.; B. F. Knebel, sec'y-treas.—A. E. Ruhmann, pres., Ruhmann Grain & Fuel Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—We have let contract to the Southwestern Engineering Co. for doubling the capacity of our "Katy" Elvtr. here, thus making its total capacity fully 3,500,000 bus., which with our "Rock Island" facilities here will give our firm a total capacity of 5,000,000 bus. with a daily handling capacity of 150 to 175 cars.—Jule G. Smith, pres., The Ft. Worth Elvtrs. Co.

Perryton, Tex.—We will construct 3 additional overhead bins in our 10,000-bu. elvtr. here and will build an iron-clad warehouse to house side lines. We recently completed changing our power from a gas engine to 2 Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motors, one a 2-h.p. to run the air pump and the other a 7½-h.p. direct connected to the head.—R. L. Smith, agt., W. H. Douglas.

WASHINGTON

Seattle, Wash.—The re-sacking charges have been reduced to 8c per bu., effective Sept. 1.

Ralston, Wash.—The Milwaukee Grain & Elvtr. Co. is building a 50-ft. addition to its warehouse.

Uniontown, Wash.—The Uniontown Co-op. Ass'n is making arrangements for the opening of another warehouse.

Seattle, Wash.—The differential between bulk and sacked grain has been reduced to 3c per bu. by the Merchants Exchange.

Sumner, Wash.—The Fleishmann Co. is erecting two concrete grain storage tanks with a capacity of 16,000 bus. It is expected to have the tanks ready for use on Oct. 1.

Port Angeles, Wash.—The Clallman Grain Co. will build a new warehouse to store the Fisher Flouring Mill products, of which it handles about \$25,000 worth a month. Building will be erected on the People's Wharf.

WISCONSIN

Eleva, Wis.—The mill of Henry Russeling was damaged by fire on Aug. 19.

Appleton, Wis.—The E. Liethen Grain Co. has increased its capital stock to \$75,000.

Delavan, Wis.—The Hetzel Mfg. Co. is making improvements to its plant and installing new machinery.

Symco (R. D. Manawa), Wis.—Ottomar Esche is building a feed mill here on the site of the old Symco sawmill.

Chilton, Wis.—Knauf & Tesch Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$150,000; incorporators, Wm. N. Knauf and Frank Tesch.

Ridgeland, Wis.—The Osceola Elvtr. Co. is not operating and Geo. Neilson has left this station. The Northern Supply Co. is the only elvtr. in operation.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The Kurth Malting Co. plans the addition of 360,000 bus. storage capacity.

Edward C. Christl, formerly of the P. C. Kamm Co., has resigned to join the Armour Grain Co.

The September rate of interest has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at 6%.

The Froedert Grain & Malting Co. will build an addition to its malt house, erect a 750,000-bu. grain elvtr. and install new machinery. This will increase the storage capacity of the plant to 1,750,000.

John Murphy has resigned his position with the Cargill Grain Co. to accept one with the Bartlett-Frazier interests at Chicago. D. L. Norby, who has been with the Cargill Grain Co. at Fairmont, Minn., has succeeded Mr. Murphy.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

Santa Fe supplement 18 to 7481-J, I. C. C. No. 9952, effective Aug. 29, cancels supplement 13 and suspends supplement 12 until Sept. 28, under I. & S. 2660.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 21 to 625 I. C. C. No. 7, effective Sept. 15, cancels supplement 20 and reduces the rates from C. & E. I. stations as specified to L. R. & N. points in Louisiana as indicated.

Rock Island supplement 17 to 10389-I, I. C. C. No. C-11361, effective Sept. 4, reduces the rate between Hollandale, Minn., and stations in Groups 1 to 14, incl., on flax seed, wheat and wheat flour, and corn, food preparations, etc.

Rock Island supplement 20 to 13207-J, I. C. C. No. 11030, effective Sept. 15, permits thru joint rates applicable on traffic interchanged between carriers in Peoria (Ill.) switching district to also apply when interchange is effected via the Peoria & Pekin Union Ry. as an intermediate carrier.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 17 to 650, I. C. C. No. 70, effective Sept. 21, cancels supplement No. 16, advances the rate to Key West, Fla., Gulfport, Miss., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans ports and other La. points, from station Index No. 128 (Dolleville, Ill.) on grain, grain products and grain by-products.

C. & A. supplement 14 to 28-E, I. C. C. No. A-1732, effective Aug. 20, cancels supplement No. 13, reduces the allowance for weighing grain unloaded in elevators at Alton, Ill., and makes certain reductions and advances in the switching charges on grain, grain products and grain by-products at Kansas City, etc.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 7 to 615, I. C. C. No. 88, effective Sept. 12, cancels supplement No. 6, reduces the grain and grain products rates from stations in Groups 1 to 5 to stations on the Michigan Central, New York Central and Pennsylvania via Chicago Heights, Kensington or Mokena, Ill., to certain Indiana and Michigan points, also reduces the corn rate from Evansville to Mt. Vernon, Ind., to Battle Creek, Mich., via Chicago or Thornton Junction, Ill., and Grand Trunk System or the M. C.

Grain Carriers

The Burlington has been permitted to establish milling in transit privileges at Holbrook, Neb., on grain originating from Cambridge to Sanborn, Neb.

Steamer Lemoyne, the largest freight bottom in lake service, chalked up a cargo record on her first grain laden trip amounting to 530,000 bushels of wheat. She loaded at Fort William.

Canadian grain shipped to Baltimore for export is to be saved from two days to a week transit time as the result of negotiations just concluded by the B. & O. eliminating border inspection.

Frisco proposed rates eliminating the absorption of switching charges in the Kansas City district were suspended until Dec. 28. Approximately \$10 a car would be the additional toll collected.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas-Louisiana Traffic Bureau held a hearing here Sept. 7 on rules and charges governing shipment of grain, seed, hay and straw, with reference to diversion and reconsignment, inspection, etc.—H. B. Dorsey.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 52,315 cars during the week ending Aug. 21, a decrease of 6,082 cars below the previous week, 3,227 cars below the same week of last year, and 9,217 cars below the same week of 1924.

Two barges of the Federal Barge Line were lost in a lower Mississippi River storm during the latter part of August along with some 30,000-bushels of wheat. Twice as much wheat was damaged when a third barge had its hatch covers ripped off, opening the hatches to the torrents of rain.

"The solution of our transportation problems lies in the development of our inland waterways and the greatest of these waterway developments is the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route to the sea. There can be no 'All-American Route' even though we connect Lakes Erie and Ontario on the American side, because the present ship channel through the Detroit River crosses the international boundary line into Canadian territory ten times.—Illinois Great Lakes St. Lawrence Waterway Commission Report to Gov. Small, July, 1926.

The Union Pacific has been granted authority to reduce the out of line charges on grain originating at stations Polk to Rising Sun, Neb., milled in transit at Schuyler, destination to be points east of Schuyler, according to announcements by the Nebraska state railway commission on Sept. 1. Permission was also granted to place in effect the milling in transit privileges at Schuyler on grain originating at stations north, west or south of Aurora, milled at Schuyler and destined to stations north of Columbus as now applies on the reverse direction.

Rock Island supplement 6 to 28675-G, I. C. C. No. C-11520, effective Sept. 27, cancels supplement No. 5, reduces the seed, bean and broom corn rate between Hollandale, Minn., and stations in Colo., Kan., Neb. and Okla., and Texas, Tex., etc.

Santa Fe supplement No. 17 to 7481-J, I. C. C. No. 9952, effective Oct. 2, cancels supplement Nos. 11 and 16, reduces the rate on corn meal and flour to New Orleans and advances same to Little Rock, as indicated, and specifies numerous other reductions thru changes in routing.

Illinois Central supplement 42 to 601-J, I. C. C. No. A-10025, effective Oct. 1, cancels supplement No. 40, reduces the flax seed rate to or from Benclaire, Rowena, E. Sioux Falls and Sioux Falls, So. Dak., and advances the flax-seed rate from or to Rutland, Nunda, Sinai, Ahnberg (formerly Como), Arlington, Royhl, Badger, Lake Norden, Hayti, Thomas, Foley and Watertown, So. Dak.

Railway Wage Increases and Cost of Living.

Referring to the agreement reached recently by the eastern railways and the conductors' and trainmen's brotherhoods to arbitrate the question of an advance in wages, the Railway Age presents in an editorial a large amount of data bearing upon the question whether an advance in railway wages is justifiable at the present time.

Regarding advances which have occurred in the cost of living and in railway wages since before the war, it says:

"At the end of 1920 the cost of living was 95 per cent higher than in 1914, while the average annual wage of railway employees showed an increase of 131 per cent and their average hourly wage was an increase of 172 per cent, their working hours having been reduced.

"At the end of 1923, after the business depression, and when the effects of the shop strike of 1922 had been largely overcome, the cost of living still showed an increase over 1914 of 68 per cent, the average annual wage of railway employees an increase of 93 per cent and their average hourly wage an increase of 134 per cent. Since then the cost of living has been almost stationary, while the trend of wages has been upward. In the first quarter of 1926 the average annual wage showed an increase of 102 per cent since 1914 and the average hourly wage an increase of 144 per cent."

I. C. C. Activities.

Salina Chamber of Commerce v. A. & S. et al. alleges unreasonable and prejudicial rates on wheat and coarse grain and/or the products thereof from points in Kansas and Oklahoma to points in Texas.

The existing relationship on grain rates to Gulf Ports from southwestern territory will not be disturbed, according to announcement by the I. C. C. on Sept. 1 in answer to petition filed by New Orleans interests alleging discrimination in favor of Texas ports.

In 17279, Des Moines Board of Trade et al vs. Ft. D., D. M. & S. et al, Examiner Eshelman recommended a finding of rates on grain and grain products from Des Moines to western Louisiana as not unreasonable but rather unduly prejudicial in that they exceeded proportional rates from Council Bluffs and Omaha on like traffic originating from beyond.

Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n v. C. M. & St. P. alleges rates on grain from points in Wash., Ida., Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Minn. and Ia., milled, cleaned, stored, malted or mixed at Minneapolis and reshipped via C. M. & St. P. to Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., are unreasonable and prejudicial in that the rates charged exceed the rates from point of origin to Duluth and Superior on grain or products thereof reshipped from Minneapolis to Duluth or Superior. Asks rates for the future which are not so disadvantageous.

Baltimore Chamber of Commerce v. Ann Arbor R. R. et al. alleges defendant carriers are according the port of New York advantages and preferences in violation of certain sections of the Interstate Commerce Act; that export and import traffic to and from Baltimore has always had certain material and physical advantages as compared with New York in that distances are approximately 20% less than corresponding distances to New York; import and export traffic between railroad termini and vessels is handled directly from waterfront docks, piers and elevators, in contrast with the extensive and expensive lighterage and floating services at New York; carriers relatively and proportionately receive far less for hauls to New York after harbor and terminal services have been deducted than for corresponding transportation to and from Baltimore, resulting in a materially lower basis of rates to and from New York than the basis of rates to and from Baltimore even after deducting and applying the differentials mentioned (when measured by the carrier's rate compensation).

We had a truck load of barley come in August 5 which we think is a record haul to an elevator; the gross was 16,200; tare 6,400 and net 9,800 pounds.—D. C. Pederson, Agt. Atlas Elevator Co., Jasper, Minnesota.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

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All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Deansboro, N. Y.—A fire loss was sustained by the Deansboro Feed & Lbr. Co. recently.

Chicago, Ill.—A new large feed warehouse was just completed for the Arcady Farms Mlg. Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A new feed storage structure is in the process of erection for the Maritime Mlg. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A \$100,000 warehouse and office structure is to be erected by the Three Minute Cereals Co.

The recent convention of the National Soy Bean Ass'n held at Clarksdale, Miss., was well and enthusiastically attended.

Belleville, Ill.—Arthur Voelker is now in charge of the feed mills of the Millstadt Mlg. Co., succeeding Walter Gruenewald.

Kansas City, Mo.—A large four-story warehouse has just been leased by the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., for sacked feed storage.

Fulton, Ill.—The new addition erected for the Sikkema Feed Mills is practically completed. The heavier equipment will be concentrated in this section.

Rudolph Kriete, doing business as Old Bird Co., Kansas City, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 233,937, "NU-TRI-CA" particularly descriptive of bird food.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The feed grinding plant addition for Penick & Ford is to be supplemented with a warehouse for grain storage. The total expenditure is placed at \$10,000.

Cayuga, N. Y.—A full line of equipment is to be installed by the Beacon Mlg. Co. for the manufacture of dairy feeds and poultry mashes. The S. Howes Co. has the contract.

Farmers Seed & Gin Co., Paris, Tex., filed trademark Ser. No. 232,074, the mark consisting of a round black circle enclosed by the words at top and bottom, respectively, "PURITY" and "QUALITY," descriptive of seeds, particularly cottonseed.

Lockport, Ill.—Fire swept thru the Northern Cereal Co.'s plant on Aug. 28, causing an estimated loss of \$50,000. It is believed that the flame was caused by a spark flying from the rolls used in the process of making the rolled oats products manufactured by the concern. The loss was fully protected with insurance. Thousands of bushels of grain was damaged and nine costly roller machines all help swell the loss.

Waverly, N. Y.—The Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc. has incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock. The new organization took over the Empire Grain & Elvtr. Co. of Binghamton, N. Y., and the Tioga Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Tioga, N. Y., effective Sept. 1. The combined manufacturing capacity is somewhat above 300 tons daily and the combined warehouse capacity is forty times as great. Further details appeared on page 246 of the last number.

Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during July, compared with July, 1925, and for seven months ending with July, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	July		7 months ending July	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Hay	1,658	845	8,785	13,425
Cottonseed cake	12,510	12,104	117,039	144,065
Linseed cake	27,181	20,440	175,039	199,283
Other oil cake	1,432	857	5,638	7,240
Cottonseed meal	4,844	7,653	41,117	57,726
Linseed meal	361	894	3,445	4,428
Other oil meal	66	7	535	8,823
Bran and middlings	516	207	2,125	2,671
Screenings	62	330	2,999	2,222
Other mill feed	538	259	5,421	12,038
Prepared feeds	1,906	1,413	10,185	10,211

Bethany, Kan.—The Excello Feed Mlg. Co.'s factory branch here is being closed.

Portland, Ore.—Fire originating in an abandoned warehouse on property adjoining that of the Crown Mills destroyed the firm's feed and cereal mills Aug. 26, incurring a \$60,000 loss to the building and \$50,000 to the equipment. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., proprietors, have let it be understood the property will be replaced, preferably adjoining the flour milling plant of the Crown Mills. This loss was fully covered by insurance. This plant was known as the Golden Rod Mlg. Co.

Protests Against National Hay Ass'n Grades.

Few merchants of experience favor governmental interference with business in any form, but some hay dealers are so anxious to have uniform hay-grading rules they are willing to submit to the bureaucratic domination of the business by the politicians rather than depend upon the hay trade organizations for the fair and equitable classification of hay. The latest protest against the National Hay Ass'n in grades follows:

ARTESIA ALFALFA GROWERS ASS'N
COTTON GINNERS
Growers and Shippers of Alfalfa Hay, Cotton and Fruit.

W. R. Hornbaker, Manager.
Artesia, New Mexico, August 13, 1926.
Cecil Brokerage Company,
Birmingham, Ala.

Gentlemen: We note by your letter of August 9th, paragraph 3, that your market has gone back to the National Hay Ass'n grades.

We are rather sorry to hear this, as we believe you have not given the Federal system of grading hay a fair trial, and in view of the fact that many other markets have Federal Grading Systems, no shipper of reputation will care to ship Birmingham on the old National Hay Ass'n grades of Choice; consequently the purchaser will get no better hay than Fine, Soft No. 1, Federal Grade, and your action will only cause additional confusion.

It is true that the hay shippers throughout the country have not become accustomed to the new grades; consequently did not recognize the difference between Fine No. 1 and Coarse No. 1, and purchasers often received a grade of hay which they did not intend to purchase and were obliged to accept the same because they did not designate which No. 1 hay they wanted. An order for United States No. 1 hay, Green color, Fine fibre, would certainly bring to your market as good hay as the old National Hay Ass'n Choice, and yet the Federal grade is possible to attain, whereas the National Hay Ass'n Choice is an impossible grade.

Shippers who have studied this question carefully will rarely accept an order for Choice Hay because they realize that strictly and literally there is no such hay made, whereas any reputable shipper in the southwest will accept orders for United States No. 1 High Green Fine fibre, leafy alfalfa, this being possible of ob-

Feed Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during August as compared with August, 1925, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
*Baltimore	18,578	9,467	.....	.....
Chicago	9,898	11,183	.....	.....
Cincinnati	2,040	1,170	.....	44,937
+Kansas City	9,680	5,560	16,140	23,340
Milwaukee	6,660	2,207	6,177	7,461
*Peoria	20,440	19,540	28,553	23,160

*Mill Feed.
†Bran.

tainment and represents the highest grade hay possible to be made and against which an official certificate can be issued anywhere.

We are establishing Federal Grading System here and expect to have all of our hay graded by a Federal inspector next season. It is our firm conviction that the Birmingham Exchanges have not considered this question thoroughly nor given it sufficient time to develop itself properly between seller and purchaser.

We sincerely trust it will still be possible to get all of the markets lined up for Federal grading of hay as it causes endless confusion and difficulty to have so many different standards.—Artesia Alfalfa Growers Ass'n, by W. R. Hornbaker, Manager.

Feed Distributors Protest Embargo.

D. J. Schuh, sec'y of the U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n, has filed a vigorous protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the embargo on mill feed by the Rutland & Lake Michigan Transit Co.

Mr. Schuh pointed out to the commission that the line was discriminating against feed shipments while actively soliciting shipments of flour, from Chicago to Buffalo.

From Director of Traffic Hardie of the Commission Mr. Schuh received a wire stating that the company had but five boats, two of which were about to go out of service on account of repairs, and alleging that the embargo had been raised on flour because millers had requested that that commodity move in preference to any other, and that embargo would again be put upon flour. The company has 300 cars of feed offered and can move only 75 cars every four days.

Feeding Ground Yellow Corn to Chicks Gives Best Results.

Purdue University recently conducted some interesting experiments with ground corn. Two lots of chicks were given the same ration containing 50 per cent ground corn, but one lot received white corn and the other yellow corn. Those on the yellow corn ration grew normally and at the end of nine weeks weighed about half a pound more than those fed the white corn ration. Furthermore, about half the chicks on the white corn ration died because they failed to get one of the vitamins essential to growth which is present in yellow corn but absent in white corn.

In another case, 20 per cent of the corn in the ration was replaced by bran and a small amount of meat product added to both rations. After eight weeks the lot of chicks receiving the ration with the bran component weighed twice as much as the others not receiving bran. Wheat bran contains about 16 per cent protein which is essential to growth.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Victoria, Tex., consigned quantities of misbranded cottonseed meal into New York deficient in weight and protein, and having excess fibre. A \$25 fine was imposed Feb. 23, 1926.

Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., shipped 900 sacks of adulterated and misbranded wheat grey shorts into Tennessee, according to federal allegations. Costs and the execution of \$1,000 in bonds was imposed Jan. 4. Brown shorts had been substituted in whole or in part for the said article.

Spears & Co., El Paso, Tex., shipped 400 sacks of misbranded cottonseed meal into California, according to federal agents in imposing costs and the execution of \$500.20 in bonds on May 4, conditioned in part that it be made to conform to the provisions of the law under the supervision of the dept. of agriculture.

Hay Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August as compared with August, 1925, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	10,860	9,402	.....	.....
Cincinnati	4,312	3,663	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	847	5,181	.....	.....
Kansas City	21,324	30,324	1,776	11,868
Milwaukee	441	1,217	144	72
Peoria	5,760	5,550	100	60

GREENDALE FEEDS

Sweet Feeds,
Mashes, Scratch,
Poultry, Horse,
Mule, Hog and
Stock

Scientifically
Prepared from
Best
Ingredients
Obtainable

CRACKED CORN GROUND OATS

Get in early and handle the

COMPLETE LINE

GREENDALE MILLS, Inc.

JOHN A. SHIELDS, Gen'l Mgr.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n Honor Jardine.

At the annual convention of the Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n held at Burlington on Aug. 17-18, W. M. Jardine, Washington, D. C., Sec'y of Agriculture, was guest of honor at the banquet served some three score delegates the second evening.

PRES. A. W. BRAISTED of Bennington called the guests to order after the repast and introduced Dean J. L. Hills of the University of Vermont, who in turn bestowed the honors preceding Sec'y Jardine's comments.

DR. C. E. LADD, director of the extension service of Cornell University, principal after-dinner speaker, was introduced by Thomas Bradlee, director of the extension service of the University of Vermont. Dr. Ladd displayed charts comparing the feed sales of 53 private and 14 co-operative stores of New York during 1924. Emphasis was laid on the increasing number of registered brands. Price fluctuation charts for corn, gluten feed, cornmeal and bran were also exhibited.

W. A. STANNARD, Sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Albany, N. Y., scored the price cutter and illustrated that increased volume is not obtained in this manner.

The convention spent the afternoon preceding the banquet at the University, taking up research subjects and discoveries.

A MAN in every county was chosen who would add new names to the membership roll and promote the welfare of members in behalf of the organization thruout his assigned district.

Officers elected were A. W. Braistead, Bennington, pres., succeeding himself; E. T. Seabury, Waterbury, v. p.; C. H. Stearns, Johnson, treas.; and C. F. Dowe, St. Albans, sec'y.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Seeds

Grand Forks, N. D.—Younglove Const. Co. is now installing seed handling equipment in the new building of the Grand Forks Seed Co.

Garden City, Kan.—A. T. Faeth of Wellington has secured entire interest in the F. & N. Seed Co. thru relinquishment by John Nolan.

Omaha, Neb.—Graves Seed Store filed petition in voluntary bankruptcy listing liabilities at \$5,837.51, and assets at \$2,750. The local Ass'n of Credit Men is assembling claims.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—The first car of new timothy seed was sold here today. It came from Iowa and brot \$5.35. Last year the first car reported in arrived on the 8th of August.

Garden Junction Seed Co., Garden Junction, Colo., filed trademark Ser. No. 232,769, the words "MILEHIGH," inscribed in semi-circular design, particularly descriptive of field, garden, and flower seed.

Shenandoah, Ia.—John I. Haldeman, representing Kellogg Huff Commission Co. of St. Louis until July 1, has organized the Tri-State Grain Co., doing a brokerage business in seeds and grain and specializing in timothy seed.

Memphis, Tenn.—O. F. Tucker of Tucker-Mosby Seed Co. is seeking court action to dissolve the company, alleging his partner, John L. Mosby, has been drawing more from the resources of the concern than his quarter-interest warrants.

Cambridge (Madison, p. o.), Ill.—Construction is going ahead rapidly on the new three-story seed house being built for the Farmers Co-operative Seed Co. Only a part of the whole structure as planned will be completed this year.

Twin Falls, Ida.—Gibbs & Driscoll is a newly formed partnership formed to buy beans by Lewis C. Gibbs and Dudley Driscoll for the respective accounts of Farr Produce Co. and the Idaho Bean & Elvtr. Co. Warehousing facilities have been secured.

Toronto, Ont.—Edward Webb & Sons of Stourbridge, England, will open a branch and warehouse here. The British concern has also arranged with the Hudson Bay Co. to distribute its seed thruout the Prairie Provinces. O. R. Clark is to be branch manager, and James Clayton resident director.

Stuttgart, Ark.—R. L. Abbott of Welsh, La., and C. E. Pettit are remodeling the old flour mill recently purchased from the Arkansas Grain Co. for an exclusive seed rice elevator and warehouse. Modern cleaning, grading and handling equipment has been installed. Germination testing facilities will be put in later. This is understood to be the only plant of its kind in the country.

Seed Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1925, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
FLAXSEED				
Chicago, bus...	107,000	7,000	1,000	4,000
Duluth, bus...	184,555	240,693	190,180	270,602
Ft. Wm., bus.	92,796	66,974	398,006	1,084,270
Milwaukee, bus.	28,600	12,870	.....	.....
Minneapolis, bus.	880,500	1,094,440	96,400	243,450
Montreal, bus.	125,468	172,572	.....	.....
New York, bus.	427,500	51,500	.....	.....
Superior, bus.	96,099	136,046	93,099	180,046
KAFIR				
Kan. City, bus.	93,500	182,600	174,000	199,000
St. Louis, bus.	27,600	57,600	20,400	63,600
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs...	366,000	328,000	71,000	108,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	244,920	173,585	112,265	325,595
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs...	5,907,000	5,933,000	3,393,000	2,677,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	185,340	87,075	103,655
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati, bus.	8,400	4,200	.....	.....
Ft. Worth, bus.	78,400	92,400	110,600	30,800
N. Orleans, bus.	4,200	4,200	.....	.....

Fall River, Mass.—The Fall River Implement & Seed Co. filed voluntary bankruptcy petitions Aug. 31. Claims \$2,700.

Thirteen shipments of crimson clover seed, aggregating 2,050 sacks, were prohibited entry during the six months ending June 30, 1926, under the Federal Seed Act, formerly designated as Seed Importation Act, on account of low germination, according to a report of the United States Department of Agriculture. This was out of a total of 54 shipments, comprising 8,034 sacks, offered for entry.

Ames, Ia.—A seed and corn handling plant and warehouse covered with galvanized iron is soon to be erected for the Gilchrist Coal & Feed Co. by the Younglove Const. Co. Equipment will include a 6-ton Fairbanks dump scale, 4½ Western combined sheller and cleaner, hammer feed mill complete with collector driven with a 50 h. p. motor, batch mixer, and the necessary small equipment for elevating and handling the work in this building. Work has started.

Toledo, O.—Clover seed scored a sensational upturn this week. Most strength was in the deferred futures, advancing over \$2.00 per bushel, selling above \$19.00 and reaching new high levels on the crop. There was good general demand with offerings light, although they increased on the scale up. The advance undoubtedly has been too rapid and should largely discount crop conditions both here and abroad. There was an excellent demand for old prime, several hundred bags changing hands at \$20.00.—*Southworth & Co.*

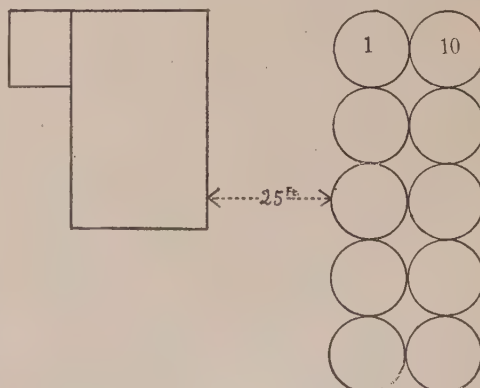
Burning Grain in Concrete Tanks.

The conviction is gaining supporters that fire can be communicated to grain thru a 7-inch wall of reinforced concrete. An inspector who visited the concrete storage tanks of the Blair Grain Corpn. after the burning of the office and the working house, illustrated on page 177 of the Journal for Aug. 10th writes:

The tanks were not covered over with a concrete slab at the top. There was a gallery floor 10 ft. wide over the center of the tanks which supported the belt conveyor. The rubber belting was the only combustible material above the tanks.

The hottest fire was blown by the wind against tank No. 1 and the corn in this tank became ignited either by heat transmitted through the cast iron manhole or through the 7-in. concrete wall. Later on, the fire in tank No. 1 became so intense that it ignited the grain in tank No. 10 and interstice bin No. 14 adjacent. Undoubtedly this fire was transmitted through the wall and so on through first one wall and then another until there was some fire in practically every one of the 14 concrete bins.

Operators of concrete elevators may express surprise that fire would be transmitted through a concrete wall. The writer visited the plant that burned at Arkadelphia, Ark., some months ago, and illustrated in the Journal for May 10, 1926. We know that the general impression is that fire was transmitted to these tanks through the wooden box conveyor at the top. It is the writer's opinion that the intense heat against the elevator ignited the corn in first tanks and that the fire progressed down the line from one tank to another in exactly the same way that it did at Atchison. At Arkadelphia there were no manholes in the wall of the tanks adjacent to the wood elevator that burned.



Ground Plan, Blaim Elevator and Concrete Tanks at Atchison, Kan.

Supreme Court Decisions

Limitation of Vessel's Liability.—Provision of B/L that carrier's liability for loss or damage should be limited to value of goods at place of shipment held valid as an agreement fixing the basis for damages.—*The Asuarca*, U. S. District Court, New York. 13 Fed. (2d) 222.

Futures Illegal if no Intention to Deliver.—On issue whether contracts in futures were gambling transaction, regulations of Chicago Board of Trade providing for actual delivery held properly excluded were both parties intended no delivery.—*White v. Turner-Hudnut Co.* Supreme Court of Illinois. 152 N. E. 572.

Brokers.—Where broker's correspondent purchased stock, purchaser paying broker in full held entitled to recover stock as preference upon bankruptcy of broker, though latter had never paid its correspondent for the stock, and the correspondent had sold stocks of broker's customers purchased on margin to pay for stock in question.—*Blankenhorn-Hunter-Dulin Co. v. Thayer*. Supreme Court of California. 247 Pac. 1088.

Landlord's Lien.—Under Civ. Code Ariz. 1913, par. 3671, giving a landlord a lien for rent on crops grown on the land, to continue for six months after expiration of the term, he is not required to take possession of the crop, through replevin or other legal proceeding, and does not waive his lien by bringing suit in equity to collect rent and foreclose lien.—*International Finance Corp. v. Gila Water Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 13 Fed. (2d) 1.

Contract Void If No Actual Delivery Intended.—All contracts to have or to give option to sell or buy at future time any grain or other commodities are gambling transactions and are void in view of Cr. Code, §§ 130, 131, where parties understand that no deliveries are to be actually made but that purchases or sales are to be adjusted by settlement of difference in prices.—*White v. Turner-Hudnut Co.* Supreme Court of Illinois. 152 N. E. 572.

Failure of Bank on Which Draft Was Drawn.—Draft sent to bank for collection having been taken up by drawee, depositor in the bank, by his check on it, so that no additional funds were brought into it, but there was a mere shifting of credits on its books, drawer was not entitled to preference, on failure of bank before making payment on account of collection.—*Larabee Flour Mills v. First Nat. Bank of Henryetta*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 13 Fed. (2d) 330.

Laborer's Lien on Crop Has Priority Over Chattel Mortgage.—A farm laborer's lien, duly claimed and perfected, as prescribed by sections 6857-6859, C. L. 1913, has priority over a chattel mortgage given upon growing crops, or crops to be thereafter grown; and such lien, upon filing, attaches to grain which has been seized by a chattel mortgagee in foreclosure proceedings and placed in storage in elevators.—*First Nat. Bank of Fessenden v. Weiss*, Supreme Court of North Dakota. 209 N. W. 780.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

19 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Audits for purpose of recovering your freight claim losses will cost you nothing. We will not fail to fully protect your interests. Our charges will never exceed 33 1/3% of amount recovered; frequently less. We would like to serve YOU.

W. S. BRAUDT, Pres. and Treas. HARRY J. BERMAN, General Counsel

Sample Corn Cool and Sweet Unless Otherwise Noted.

Bingham Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind., plaintiff, v. Carpenter Grain Co., Battle Creek, Mich., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 2 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, consisting of E. H. Bingham, H. W. Reimann and Frank G. Coe.

This case originates from a sale made by plaintiff to defendant on Nov. 21, 1925, of 5,000 bushels of cool and sweet yellow corn to contain not over 25 per cent moisture, subject to Indianapolis weights and grade final.

Plaintiff shipped within the life of the contract 5,000 bus. of sample grade corn of not over 25 per cent moisture and two of these cars according to evidence furnished arrived at destination hot, or heating, and defendant refused to pay in full and plaintiff agreed to accept subject to arbitration \$149.09 less than the full amount of the invoice, for which amount it makes a claim plus \$4.28 for interest making the total amount of the claim to be arbitrated \$153.37.

The evidence shows that on the two cars in question, namely P. R. R. 572545 and P. R. R. 33557, plaintiff furnished Indianapolis Board of Trade official inspection certificates showing sample grade yellow corn with 24.4 and 25 per cent moisture respectively, without any notation that the corn was either heating, hot, musty or had any other odor. Defendant objects on the ground that the official inspection certificates did not show the words "cool and sweet." Plaintiff presents a copy of a letter from the chief inspector at Indianapolis, to which no objection is made, advising that "the terms cool and sweet is not part of the inspection of grain and according to rules governing inspection cannot be notated on the certificates," but states that "the rules require inspectors to state the factor or factors that determine the grade to be certificated on the certificate," therefore, the fact that there was no reference to heating or hot or odor indicates that the corn was cool and sweet when inspected.

It is a well known fact that licensed inspectors must be governed by the rules and that they are not at liberty to insert in a certificate the fact that grain is "cool and sweet," therefore, this com'te rules that unless there was some proof to the contrary that the absence of any notation regarding odor or heating is in this case evidence that the corn as loaded was cool and sweet and, therefore, plaintiff filled his contract as there was no dispute that same provided that Indianapolis weights and inspection were final. The decision of the com'te is that defendant pay to plaintiff the amount claimed, \$153.37, and also pay the cost of arbitration.

Confirmation Binding If Not Objected To.

Bingham Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind., plaintiff, v. E. T. Custerborder & Co., Sidney, O., defendants, before Arbitration Com'te No. 2 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of E. H. Bingham, H. W. Reimann and Frank G. Coe.

On Nov. 16, 1925, plaintiff sold defendants two cars, 66,000 pounds each, of No. 3 yellow corn at 98 1/2 cents basis Baltimore, rate of freight, shipment to be made within ten days, subject to Indianapolis weights and grade.

Plaintiff's confirmation, receipt of which is acknowledged by defendants, contains among other clauses the following: "When shipping instructions are not given with order, time of shipments begins the next business day following that on which instructions are received by us." Defendants claim to have sent plaintiff by mail a confirmation of which a copy is presented as evidence but plaintiff states that this confirmation was never received.

Rule No. 4 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n provides, "It shall be the duty of both buyer and seller to mail a confirmation setting forth the specifications as agreed upon in the original articles of trade. Upon receipt of said confirmation the parties thereto shall carefully check all specifications named therein and upon finding and differences shall immediately notify the other party to the contract by wire or telephone, etc."

Evidence shows that defendants received plaintiff's confirmation containing the clause referred to and that no objection was made to this clause. Evidence further shows that defendants did not furnish shipping instructions immediately, and that plaintiff wrote for same on Nov. 21, a letter received by defendant Nov. 23, on which date defendants wired shipping directions, part of which plaintiff claimed they did not understand so awaited receipt of letter which came to hand on Nov. 25. On the same date defendants wired plaintiff asking for car numbers to which plaintiff replied that the following day was a holiday (Thanksgiving Day) and that they would ship Friday, to which defendant objected, insisting that shipment must be completed by Nov. 26. This was not done but both cars were shipped on Nov. 27. De-

fendant agreed to accept one car but refused the other which plaintiff resold, resulting in a loss of \$128.94.

Defendant claims that in accordance with Rule 5 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n plaintiff was obligated to ship by Nov. 26, which undoubtedly is the fact of the matter unless the clause contained in plaintiff's contract was in effect. Defendants in submitting a copy of their contract show a number of clauses printed in same which presumably they expect to be effective and it appears to the com'te that it would be an improper ruling to decide that the printed part of a confirmation has no effect whatever on the contract. The com'te is, therefore, forced to rule that, inasmuch as defendants admit receiving this contract and made no objection to the clause, they cannot claim that this clause was null and void and, therefore, the time of shipment should be figured as ten days from the date on which shipping instructions were received, which was Nov. 23 and, therefore, the com'te decides in favor of plaintiff, instructing defendant to pay the sum of \$128.94 and assesses to defendants the cost of arbitration.

Driveway Chatter.

BY GUS.

I seen one o' these here Fairbanks truck scales with a dial 'stead o' the usual beam over tu Garden City 'tother day. It's got one o' these dials on like a penny balancer in a railroad station, an' a hand that flies aroun' an' quivers over the korrekter number o' pounds. You no, like one o' these scales whut has got a lookin' glas on't an' says "did you get wayed today," an' tu one side it says in big, read letters, "Drop penny here."

Only this one ain't got no penny slot. 'Stead o' that its got a littel handwheel by turnin' which yu can lift up some weights off o' the beam. An' a littel push lever to one side lets them drop won by one so th' korrekter number kin be dropped to weigh whut is on the scale. Ev'ry time one drops it adds a thousand pounds on the dial.

This is a Janus scale, which means 2-faced. Its got one dial on thu inside whut the scale man looks at tu git the weights an' one on th' outside whut th' farmer kin see thru a window an' tell if he is being weighed rite.

The elevator man at Garden City, Kan., tol' me he ain't lost only one customer 'cause he put in thet scale. Thet wuz a farmer thet wuz called "beaver" 'cause he hed such long whiskers, whut cum in with a load o' wheat. When he saw th' dial an' the little levers hed, "No! You ain't goin' to weigh me over thet scale. I don't buleeve it's korekter. It's got tu dang many funny contraptions. I ain't gonna be cheated by no scales like thet."

The elevator man allowed as most o' the farmers felt more confident with the new scales 'cause they cud read th' weights themselves. I notice another man down tu Ulysses is puttin one in tu.

Only one improvement we got tu suggest. A coupla fellers wuz wishing Mr. Fairbanks wud put a self-registerin' contraption on it like he's got on his big beam scale. Then another feller wished for a price figurer on it tu. Some people can't never be satisfied.

* * * * *

Some o' th' boys saw th' pictur on one o' the recent Journals o' a So. Africa railroad car bein' tipped up on its end an' spillin' grain out a coupla trap doors. An' they got tu cogitatin' how we ain't got th' best in ev'rythin'. Couple o' them allowed as how our railroads might learn somethin' from th' So. Africans 'bout good grain cars.

The usual "too much" is being paid for wheat which will right itself only when a few cars of our wheat have "arrived."—O., Outlook, Montana.

Large quantities of linseed oil have been and are being imported yet our Tariff Commission advises the President to reduce the duty on linseed oil discouraging the farmer from further flaxseed acreage increases. The farmer can see, if the Tariff Commission can not, that every pound of oil imported means that much less demand for flaxseed.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Regulated to Death.

If I were a dictator I would abolish the Federal Trade Commission this morning, the Shipping Board tonight, and the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow. It is time for this country to get back to that self-reliant freedom on which Anglo-Saxons have always succeeded. We are inspecting too minutely; investigating too far. We have too many regulatory commissions.

The average citizen rises in the morning and washes in water furnished by a company regulated by the public service commission. His breakfast is cooked by gas, similarly owned or regulated by the government. His breakfast bacon has been inspected by agents of the Department of Agriculture to see that it conforms to the pure food law. He rides to work in a trolley or on a railroad whose every action is controlled by various public service commissions.

The first lien on his day's earnings belongs to the income tax collectors, so he must keep his books as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bank to which he goes to make a deposit or get a loan is inspected by the government and lives in daily terror of the Comptroller of the Currency. During the day he is visited by a field agent of the Treasury Department who pries into and criticizes his most intimate business affairs. Toward the end of the day, his wife calls for him in the family automobile, duly licensed by the state government, and they drive slowly home, watching carefully for the signals of the traffic police and stopping on the way to buy a fresh supply of gasoline, on which they pay a government tax of three cents a gallon.

After a dinner of beefsteak, which has been

duly inspected by government agents at the packing house, they go to the movies to see a film which has passed the state censor, and finally return home blissfully thinking they are citizens of a free country. We talk of adding more and more pages to railway legislation.

In my judgment we would do a great deal better to scrap the whole hampering system of government interference and trust the men who are the inspiration of American business today, punishing them only when they do wrong and not every day, right or wrong. I say: Sweep the whole backward mechanism of restriction out of existence.—U. S. Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania.

COB BURNERS of safe design are becoming more and more necessary to elevators in the surplus corn states. Steam power is seldom installed in a new country elevator, and farmers do not seem to be willing to haul the cobs away, so it is up to the elevator operator to burn them and get them out of the way. Piling cobs about a wood elevator or any of the adjacent buildings does not reduce the fire hazard of the plant or improve its appearance.

BIDDING up on wheat which is headed for a competitor's elevator is one of the best schemes we have yet encountered for starting an overbidding contest. This going out of one's way to try to show up a competitor is extremely bad taste. If the farmer who owns the grain is disposed to do business with your competitor, let him do so. You will be money ahead if you will commend that competitor. If you would have good competitors, try to be one.

Revised Soy Bean Grades.

Slight revisions have been made in the U. S. grades for soybeans based on the experience of the past season, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture urges their adoption and use.

The grades, as revised Sept. 1, 1926, follow:

CLASSES OF SOYBEANS.

Soybeans shall be divided into five classes as follows:

Yellow Soybeans.—This class shall include all yellow soybeans of the Mammoth Yellow, Midwest, Manchou, Ito San, A. K. Hollybrook, Haberlandt, and all other varieties of a similar color and may contain not more than 5% of soybeans of other colors. A slight tinge of green or olive green on the beans shall not affect their classification as yellow soybeans.

Green Soybeans.—This class shall include all green colored soybeans of the Morse, medium green or Guelph, and all other varieties of a distinct green color, and may contain not more than 5% of soybeans of other colors and may be slightly yellow tinged.

Brown Soybeans.—This class shall include all light and dark brown soybeans of the Virginia, Mammoth Brown, Early Brown, Biloxi and all other varieties of a solid brown color and may contain not more than 10% of soybeans of other colors.

Black Soybeans.—This class shall include all black soybeans of the Wilson, Peking, Wisconsin black, Tarheel black, Laredo and all other varieties of a solid black color and may contain not more than 10% of soybeans of other colors.

Mixed Soybeans.—This class shall include the "Black Eyebrow" variety and any mixtures of soybeans not provided for in classes Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans and Black Soybeans.

Damaged Soybeans shall be all soybeans which are distinctly injured by weather, frost, heat, insects, disease or otherwise.

Split Soybeans or "Splits" shall be soybeans which are split or broken and which do not pass through the sieve prescribed for the determination of "foreign material" and shall not include soybeans with cracked skins only or with less than one-fourth of the bean broken off.

Foreign material shall be all matter other than soybeans and all undeveloped, shriveled soybeans and pieces of soybeans which pass through a metal sieve with round hole perforations ten sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter and all matter other than soybeans remaining on such sieve after screening. All sound whole soybeans which pass thru such sieve shall be reclaimed by hand and put back in the sample.

GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR SOYBEANS.

U. S. Grade	Condition and General Appearance.	Minimum test weight	Maximum		Limits of	
		per bu. Pounds.	Moisture. Per cent.	Splits. Per cent.	Damaged beans. Per cent.	Foreign material. Per cent.
Extra No. 1*	Shall be cool and of natural odor, plump, well screened and of good color	56	15	0.5	1.0	0.2
No. 1	Shall be cool and of natural odor and good color	56	15	1.0	2.0	0.5
No. 2	Shall be cool and of natural odor and may be slightly stained or mottled	54	16	10.0	3.0	2.0
No. 3	Shall be cool and of natural odor and may be stained or mottled	52	17	20.0	5.0	5.0
No. 4	Shall be cool and may be badly stained or mottled and may be slightly frosted or immature	50	18	30.0	8.0	10.0
Sample Grade	Shall be soybeans which do not comply with requirements of any of the above grades or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor or are sour, heating, hot, moldy, infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored soybeans or are of otherwise distinctly low quality.					

*The Grade Extra No. 1 shall apply only to soybeans of the classes: Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans and Black Soybeans containing not more than one per cent (1%) of soybeans of other classes, either singly or in any combination, and shall not apply to class Mixed Soybeans, except when such "Mixed Soybeans" are composed of 98% or more of the Black Eyebrow variety.

In lots of "Mixed Soybeans" which contain 5% or more of the Black Eyebrow variety, the percentage of such variety shall be stated in the same manner as that of a class.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 duplicate sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering all grain delivered on the contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10 DC, Price \$1.15.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intention upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order Form No. 6 CB, Price 90 Cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Why It Is Necessary to Read Your Policy

Business men are urged to examine carefully the provisions and clauses of their fire insurance contracts so that they will be thoroughly familiar with the conditions specified in them. This warning is given in a bulletin issued today by the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The bulletin makes the point that as a general rule the business man buys a fire insurance policy and tucks it away without even taking the trouble to read it. "Safe in the belief that he is properly insured, he pays no more attention to his policy until the time comes for renewal. In the event there is a fire he may realize to his financial loss that one or more of the conditions required by law to be set forth in his fire insurance contract have not been fulfilled by him. This policyholder may have unintentionally committed some act which rendered the policy void, fully believed that he was protected against certain fire losses which are specifically excluded, or as a result of increasing values, been underinsured. In order to avoid these contingencies the business man should read his policy and understand the broad principles underlying it."

The bulletin explains in detail the meaning of the various clauses in the standard fire insurance policy. It points out that instead of paying for only the loss or damage sustained by fire, the insurance company may exercise the right given to it in the policy to take all or any part of the insured articles at agreed or appraised values. The company also has the option of repairing, rebuilding or replacing the property damaged with other of like kind and quality. This option, however, is not ordinarily exercised. Abandonment of property to the insurance company is specifically prohibited by the fire insurance contract.

Policyholders also are urged to keep an accurate inventory of all insured property. In this connection the bulletin states:

"It is impossible to describe in detail every item covered by a fire insurance policy. It is desirable that the insured prepare and maintain for his own information an accurate inventory of everything contained within the insured property, together with its value. This serves two purposes. It will enable a close check to be kept on the value of the property and thus furnish a guide for increasing or decreasing the amount of insurance. In addition this inventory is very important in case of fire since it tends to assure the inclusion of every item in the statement of claim and aids in proving the amount of loss. An inventory of property should be so located that a fire destroying the property cannot also destroy it."

Attention is directed to the fact that it is the interest of the insured which is covered in the fire insurance contract and not the property itself. Thus the contract is a personal one and cannot follow the property unless the insurance company gives its assent. It is a fundamental principle of fire insurance that the policyholder must have an insurable interest in the property as otherwise the policy would be a gambling contract and therefore illegal.

The bulletin advises policyholders to report immediately to the insurance company any changes which might have an effect upon the

fire hazards of the property. If there were no limitations in the contract the company might be burdened with a risk which it would not have assumed in the first place and could not afford to carry out at the premium named. It would obviously be unfair to other policyholders, were the company in effect to discriminate in favor of any particular policyholder by carrying such increased hazards without advanced knowledge and adequate compensation.

Insurance Notes.

Enclosed self-ventilated motors should be well ventilated and each motor should be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned each year to insure efficient and safe operation.

Decatur, Ill.—J. W. Huntington, who has long represented the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., in Illinois, has moved to Indianapolis, where he will apply himself to promoting the general business of the company. He has been succeeded in this territory by J. T. Peterson, an experienced fieldman with a thoro knowledge of the country elevators west of the Mississippi River.

Luverne, Minn.—This is the time of the year to clean away the weeds and grass from around buildings for at least fifty feet. The ground should be thoroly cleaned, so there will be no chance for fire to run up to the buildings. We are going to ask grain dealers to give this their immediate attention, so that when our inspector comes along his report will be favorable.—E. H. Moreland, sec'y Tri-State Mutual.

Washington, D. C.—Plans for the guidance of chambers of commerce and trade associations in preparing programs for the observance of Fire Prevention Week, October 3 to 9, were made public Sept. 8 by the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

According to the Chamber's Insurance Department, it is expected that the fire prevention activities carried on during Fire Prevention Week will be more extensive and diversified than ever before so that the public may fully realize the serious extent of the nation's fire waste and be instructed in methods whereby it can be reduced. It is shown in the Department's statement that the country's annual fire loss has more than tripled in the last ten years.

Does Fire Affect You?

Last year over 570 million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in the United States. Does this fact interest you? Can you see how this loss affects either your freedom or your pocketbook? It does both. You are taxed to cover this loss. The portion of it you individually pay is part of the cost of every loaf of bread, every pound of meat, every pair of shoes you buy. If you buy these things you pay the tax. You cannot avoid it. You are taxed in this way because the insurance companies to which you pay premiums distribute your money and that of other pru-

dent men among the careless people who have fires. If the carelessness of these people could be curbed, you would pay less money to the insurance companies. Your baker, your butcher and your tobacco man also pay insurance premiums and include them in the price of their goods, so that you pay their tax, too.

Superior Milling Qualities of Hard Wheat.

That hard, vitreous kernels of wheat have superior qualities for bread making when compared with the starchy grains of the same class of wheat is indicated in a series of tests recently made by J. H. Shollenberger and D. A. Coleman of the Department of Agriculture. Wheats of certain classes containing a high percentage of such kernels usually command a premium over the price paid for the yellower and more starchy appearing wheats of the same class, because it is believed generally that the hard, vitreous kernels have superior bread-making qualities. This belief was recognized when the official United States grain standards were promulgated and the percentage of hard and vitreous kernels was taken as the basis for establishing subclasses for the hard red spring, hard red winter, durum, and white wheat classes.

To establish definitely what relationship exists between the kernel texture and such important factors as test weight per bushel, flour yield, loaf volume of bread, water absorbing capacity of flour, and protein content, special studies were undertaken. Samples of hard red spring, hard red winter and durum wheats were separated into three types of kernels: dark, hard, vitreous or amber; spotted or mottled; and yellow or starchy. Each was milled and tested for the various qualities.

The results showed that of the three types of kernel texture compared, the dark type, for each class of wheat, was consistently highest in specific gravity, usually highest in flour yield and color of loaf, decidedly superior in water absorption, weight of loaf and crude protein content, and slightly higher in ash, crude fiber, and acidity. In the hard red spring and hard red winter wheats, but not in the durum, the dark type of kernel was also slightly highest in loaf volume and texture of bread.

The starchy kernel type was slightly superior in average fat content of wheat and in bran yield for all three classes of wheat tested, and in the durum wheat samples produced bread of the greatest volume and of best texture. In almost all the important milling and bread quality factors the starchy kernels, except of the durum wheat, were inferior to the other types.

Judged from the standpoint of these averages, it would appear that the dark kernels are decidedly superior to the other types of kernels and that the starchy kernels are just as decidedly inferior.

Books Received

KERNEL TEXTURE OF WHEAT. For many years it has been generally known to grain dealers and millers everywhere that the dark type of wheat was usually highest in flour yield and superior in the other characteristics desired by millers, and that in almost all the important milling and bread quality factors the starchy kernels were inferior. Some exact figures have been obtained by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture by testing samples, each sample divided into three parts, dark, mottled or starchy, by picking out each kernel by hand. Even in a true variety grown by an experiment station there was a great difference in the milling quality of the kernels in the same sample. The starch kernels picked out of a sample would have a test weight per bushel one pound less than the dark, hard and vitreous kernels in the same sample. Bulletin No. 1420, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Ice Is a Poor Fire Extinguisher

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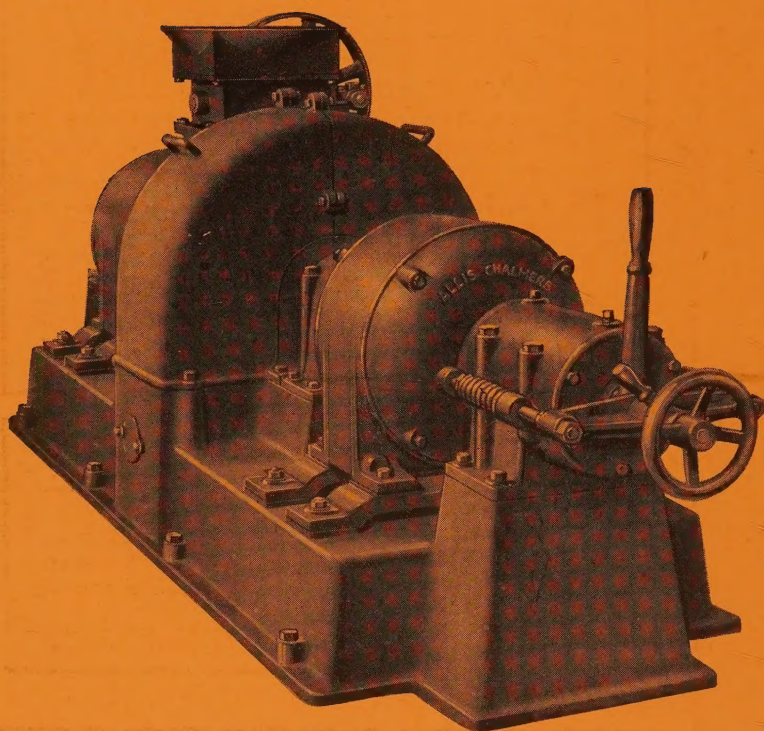
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